



SUBMISSION OF THE BENI-ISNASSEN TRIBE TO GENERAL MARTIMPREY.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. DURAND.)

SUBMISSION OF THE BENI-ISNASSEN TRIBE TO GENERAL DE MARTIMPREY.

BEFORE the Spaniards have well commenced their operations against Morocco the French expeditionary corps has achieved a signal success over the various Moorish tribes it went forth to chastise. Violation of the Algerian territory by the Beni-Isnassens led to the hostilities which have just terminated; and General de Martimprey, after a short and triumphal campaign, has received the submission of the lawless people

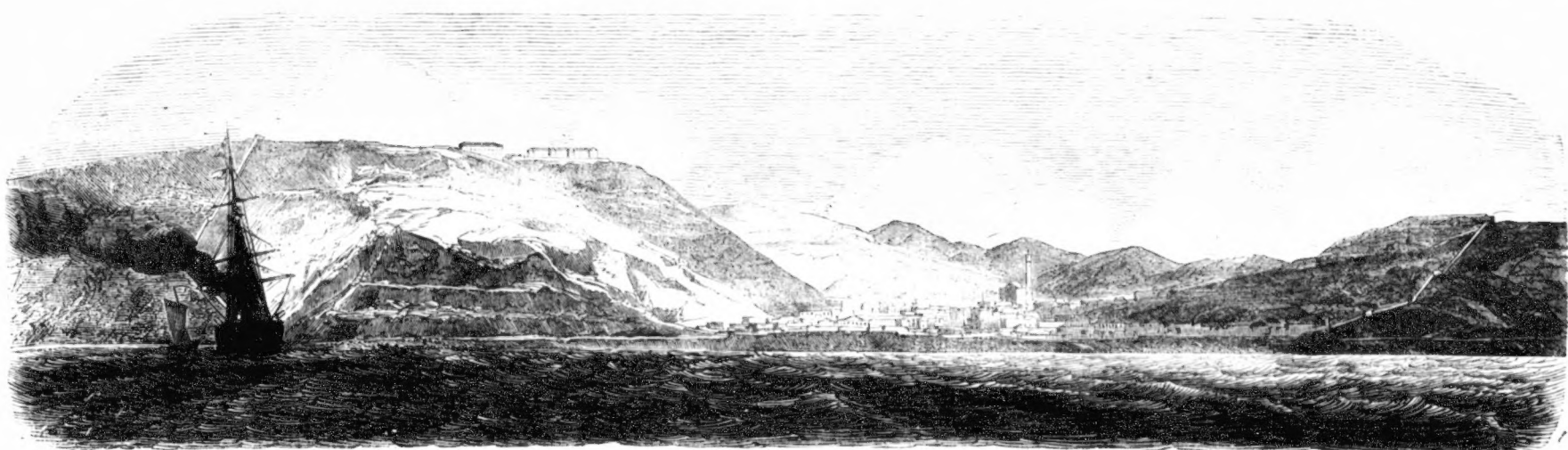
who, by their frequent incursions in the French African possessions, had long been the terror of the colonists. Our Illustration shows the arrival of El-Hadji-Mimoum, chief of the mountain Chikh-Mimoum, at the head-quarters of General de Martimprey to swear fealty to the Emperor of France.

These Beni-Isnassens, who have committed all kinds of ferocities on the inhabitants of Western Algeria, are old acquaintances of the French troops, who, in 1836, did not so easily win the laurels they have recently

gained. The privations then endured by a corps of 3000 soldiers dispatched from Oran, under the command of General d'Arlandes, to establish a settlement at the mouth of the Tafna, will not soon be forgotten by those who formed part of the expedition. The little army left Oran on the 7th of April, 1836, carrying with it only fifteen days' rations, relying upon the provisions that were to be dispatched by sea to the island of Harch-Goune, situated immediately off the mouth of the Tafna. Unfortunately for the adventurers, the state of the sea was



ENCAMPMENT OF FUGITIVE JEWS FROM MOROCCO.—(FROM A SKETCH BY VISCOUNT DE DAX.)



VIEW OF PHILIPPEVILLE, ALGERIA.

such that, on the troops reaching their destination, it was found impossible to communicate with the island, and the small force found itself exposed to the repeated attacks of 30,000 Arabs, who, in two engagements, put 800 Europeans hors de combat. Matters now assumed a most serious aspect. The French troops were reduced to a slender ration of rice daily to each man, varied occasionally by a steak from the horses killed in the frequent skirmishes. Besides this, the weather, instead of moderating, became worse, the wind raging to such an extent that the vessels bearing provisions were unable to leave the harbour of Oran for the island at which they were to rendezvous, and near which, on the mainland, the expedition was intrenched.

Strictly blockaded by the Arabs, and with a quarter of their number fallen victims to the enemy, the little army remained twenty-eight days in a famishing condition. Their ammunition even failed them, and cartridges were only distributed to the outlying skirmishers, who kept the besiegers at bay by their unerring fire. The horseflesh had at last to be eaten raw, as no wood was to be obtained wherewith to cook it.

The four baggage-waggons that had accompanied the expedition were carefully set aside to serve as fuel to the ambulances, the wounded in which were frequently hit by the Arab balls while undergoing amputation.

Finally, the weather calmed, and the vessels containing provisions were enabled to land them, while a relieving force dispatched expressly from France succeeded in extricating their countrymen from the hazardous position they were in. Thus terminated the first French expedition against the Moorish tribes: the second has been more successful.

RETURN OF PRINCE MICHAEL OF SERVIA FROM KRAJUJEVACZ TO BELGRADE.

* THE return of Prince Michael from Kragujevac, where he has filled the appointment of Commander of the Military Forces of Serbia, was an event celebrated with every demonstration of public rejoicing in Belgrade.

Our Illustration represents the arrival of the Prince, accompanied by his amiable consort, and they were greeted with the most enthusiastic expressions of public welcome. In proportion as the arbitrary measures of the old Prince overcloud the social-political horizon of Serbia, the eyes of the intelligent class of the people are directed towards Prince Michael.

Prince Milosch rules unrestrained by Senate or Skuptchina (Popular Parliament), for both institutions have now dwindled into mere shadows. All those foreign improvements which constitute the first elements of civilisation introduced into the country—all natives who have been educated in Germany or other foreign countries—are objects of hatred to the old Prince, who sets his face against every modern innovation.

Every succeeding day ushers in some absurd despotic measure of the Government: for example, the Sectionary Chief, Petronievitch, a man advanced in years, and connected with some of the best families in Serbia, was recently dismissed from his post without any forewarning;



THE RETURN OF PRINCE MICHAEL OF SERVIA TO BELGRADE.

in like manner the 'Secretary of the Lower House, Trukitch, one of Serbia's ablest statesmen, was deprived of his appointment merely because he was suspected of being favourable to the German-Austrian element.

Then, with regard to public education, what is the state of things? In a population of 30,000 inhabitants there is but one public school, and that of the most indifferent kind. The Agricultural College at Topsischider has been pronounced useless, and the land which was appropriated to the purposes of instruction and experiment is converted into a penal settlement. At this place the enlightened system which characterises the administration of justice in Serbia is fairly exemplified; aged men are seen in chains at Topsischider performing the penal labour which, owing to bodily disability or some other cause, cannot be enforced on their sons.

Such is the unfortunate condition of Serbia; and all who have the welfare of the country at heart must earnestly pray that her present rulers will pause in the mistaken course they are pursuing.

The enthusiastic demonstration of popular feeling which greeted Prince Michael on his return from Kragujevac is deeply significant; and there appears no reason to doubt that the young Prince will one day fulfil the hopes with which he has inspired the progressive party in Serbia.

PHILIPPEVILLE.

If we were to judge of the social and political condition of the colony of Algeria from the state of the much-vaunted port of Philippeville we should think badly of it. In one of those bays so common on the coast of Africa there is deep water, and an iron-bound coast on one part, and shallow water and a shelving beach in another part. A few rocks break the full roll of the waves when the storm comes from the north-west or the north. Where the deep water is there is no footing for a town, but just standing room for a village. There Stora (engraved in a recent Number) stands. Where the shelving beach is the French have built Philippeville. From the beach a narrow valley extends inland through the chain of mountains which lines the coast. The town covers this valley. It consists of one large street with colonnades on each side. A few cross streets run right and left until the rocks stop them. On this site stood the ancient Rusticada, and at every step vestiges of the old Roman city meet the eye, but it is impossible to obtain any account of them.

Philippeville looks like a young man broken by *delirium tremens*. While it was yet immature the earthquake came and shook it rudely. Some of the houses are in ruins, others are being rebuilt. There seems to be no wholesome business going on. The shopkeepers try to make up for the paucity of buyers by extravagant demands, and the innkeepers delay travellers by every petty expedient. The walls which surround the place defend it from the attacks of the Kabyles, who, notwithstanding, succeeded in setting the town on fire a few years ago. Speedy measures were, however, adopted, and the flames were prevented from spreading; but from that time the Bedouins of the country were forbidden to remain within the walls after sunset.

The coast on which Stora and Philippeville are situated is wild and rugged in the extreme. The mountains that tower around have a grandeur of effect owing to their stupendous masses; but, though verdant, they do not present any of those pleasing spots on which the eye of the traveller loves to dwell. Coral is said to abound along the shores, but, unfortunately, the ferocity of the neighbouring tribes does not permit the fishers to make any extensive search for it.

AN AMERICAN POISONING CASE.—Mr. James Shaller was a wealthy farmer in North Canton (Massachusetts), about fifty-nine years old. He owned some 200 acres of land, which had been in the possession of his family for 200 years, with other property, valued at 8000 or 10,000 dollars. He had lived a bachelor until within a year, his domestic affairs having been superintended by his sisters. Last December, just before Christmas, Mr. Shaller went to East Boston with a load of wood, and while there he saw a Mrs. Russell, wife of Patrick Russell, a labourer, with whom it seems he had a previous acquaintance. She asked him why he did not get married. He replied that he had not yet met a woman that would suit him; he wished to marry a young woman when he married at all. Mrs. Russell replied that she had two nieces, and she thought one of them would suit him. If he would come in on Christmas Day she would have them both there, and introduce them to him. He accordingly visited the house on that day, and Mrs. Russell introduced her nieces. He said he had some doubts which to choose, and finally said he would take them both out to see his place, and then marry the one who appeared best pleased with it. He did so, and the result of the visit was his choice of the youngest girl. Her name was Adelaide Vantassel, and she was a native of Nova Scotia. She was then rather over seventeen years of age, and was possessed of considerable personal beauty. On the 25th of January they were married, and she was installed as mistress of his house, though two of his maiden sisters continued to reside with him. The marriage relations of the couple, however, proved unhappy. Some facts compromising the character of the wife were soon after made public. With one of her farm servants, Robert Davis, her conduct was openly profligate, her husband having been over-awed and completely under her control. Mr. Shaller's sisters at length left his house, and one or two weeks afterwards Shaller was taken ill, and died. His death was regarded with some suspicion, founded on the unhappy relations of the deceased with his wife, her reckless course of life, and certain remarks attributed to her previous to his death. These gained in importance, and the leading people of the place deemed an investigation necessary, especially as it appeared probable that she might, by the birth of a child, get control of the whole property, to the exclusion of the other relatives of the deceased, who did not feel inclined to lose their patrimony in such a manner. An investigation was accordingly commenced. The body was exhumed, and Mrs. Shaller arrested on a charge of adultery. She was committed to goal at Dedham. A large number of letters, written by her to her lover, furnish proof positive of her guilt on this charge.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.—The *Univers* treats of the great invasion question, and favours the world with its opinion as to the practical objects which France might hope to effect in case she were to see fit to "throw three hundred thousand men upon the British shores." Although overflowing with ill-will towards England, the ultramontane organ is candid enough to admit that the idea of conquering England, and making her a French province, is simply absurd. The possession of England would be more embarrassing to France than that of Lombardy was to Austria; to hold it would require such a number of troops as to exhaust the military resources of France, and make it impossible for her to carry on any Continental war. Such assurances, coming from such a quarter, are no doubt comforting as far as they go; but, although the holy men of the *Univers* cannot see their way to denationalise Great Britain, they think the three hundred thousand men would be quite capable of annihilating her power. A conquering French General, in possession of "London, the Bank of England, and the docks," would have no difficulty in freeing Ireland, India, Canada, and the colonies from the British yoke. He would destroy all the arsenals and ports on the British shores; and England, humiliated, and reduced to the rank of a third-rate Power, might be left to make the best of her new position.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—General Montauban, the commander of the French forces destined to act against China, has thus addressed them:—"Officers and Soldiers,—Under the aegis of Napoleon III. and of France you are called on to undertake a distant and glorious expedition. Your mission will not be to add a fresh conquest to those which have already rendered France illustrious; you are going to show by a strict discipline to a numerous people that you are not the barbarians they imagine you to be, as you will prove to them by your warlike ardour and the superiority of your courage. For the second time your flag will unite with that of England, and that union will be a pledge of victory, as that of the two nations is a pledge of peace to the whole world. Your task is great and glorious to fulfil, but the success of it is secured by your devotedness to the Emperor and to France. On returning to your mother country, you will say with pride to your fellow-citizens that in the time of her grandeur never thought of sending her legions. His Majesty, in conferring on me the honour of being your Commander-in-Chief, has done me a favour for which I cannot better testify my gratitude to him than by occupying myself with constant solicitude in providing for all your wants. When the day of combat arrives you may rely on me as I shall rely on you. We will achieve victory to the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur! Vive la France!'"

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—Her Majesty's ship *Wrangler* lately returned from an experimental cruise to try the 40lb. and 80lb. Armstrong guns at sea. A complete course of experiments was carried out under the inspection of Captain Sir William Wiseman, Vice-President of the Royal Ordnance Select Committee of Woolwich Arsenal, and Lieutenant Ward, of the gunnery-ship *Excellent*. Sixty rounds of ammunition with the elongated shot were fired with perfect success, and the equipment of the guns was pronounced faultless.

IRELAND AND THE POPE.

By a requisition signed by more than thirteen hundred persons, a meeting of the Catholics of Kingstown was held on Sunday to express their sympathy with the Pope. The chair was taken by Laurence Waldron, Esq., M.P., who said in the course of his speech—

When this old nation was withering away of famine and disease, who, out of his small revenue, found some to share with his perishing spiritual children here? The Pope! And, in return for this substantial aid, shall we not now offer him the moral influence of our sympathy? Even though events may prove that he may not stand in need of it, it will be grateful to him to see that his Irish children are not unmindful or ungrateful. It is hard, I know, to preserve one's temper amid all the obloquy and insult with which his Holiness and we ourselves are assailed. But, as our sympathy will be more effective if couched in calm, temperate, but at the same time earnest language, I know I need not ask the speakers to-day to restrain the indignation which they cannot but feel. The sacred edifice within which we meet will remind us that it is an act of duty more than of feeling we are assembled to perform.

Mr. James O'Ferrall then came forward and moved the first resolution, affirming that "while the spiritual authority of the successor of St. Peter is recognised by the Catholic world, irrespective of his temporal power, yet it is necessary for the free government of the Church that the Pope should be an independent Sovereign." This resolution was seconded by Mr. Barret, J.P. When this gentleman ventured to declare that if the thunderbolt of war should burst over England, the Catholics of Ireland would rally round the Queen's throne and person, somebody in the meeting hissed loudly. Cries of "Order!" were raised; but he persevered; a rush was made at him, and he was expelled from the meeting.

The next resolution was to the effect that "the interests of nations forbid the spiritual head of 200,000,000 of Catholics to be the subject of any State or Sovereign." In seconding the proposition Mr. Peter Paul M'Swiny, T.C., said that any statesman who would desire to strip the Holy Father of his possessions, and lend himself to the filibustering career of Garibaldi, would be as much false to his country; and that England, with 15,000,000 of Catholic subjects, had as deep an interest as any country in the world in securing to the Holy Father his possessions, and in making him an independent Sovereign. From personal experience he could speak of the real happiness and liberty enjoyed by the Pope's subjects. There was more degradation and infamy in the proud capital of England in one day than in the Pope's dominions in twelve months.—Mr. John Milo Burke, M.P., added that the conclusion he had arrived at was that England would do much better in minding her own affairs than in meddling with the small dominions of his Holiness, who, it was well known, was a wise, a just, and a beneficent ruler.

The next resolution was as follows:—"That the enlightened liberality displayed by his Holiness Pius IX. when called to the throne proves that his anxiety for the political amelioration of his subjects is only surpassed by his paternal solicitude for the spiritual welfare of his faithful children."—A Mr. John Reilly was the chief speaker on this head. He cried—

Stand forth, England! Come and be judged at the bar of public opinion. England and its press represent the Irish and their priests as murderous savages and surplused ruffians. England is the only civilised nation without an Ambassador in Rome. Her pure Protestantism recoils from all contact with Pope and Popery. She hates the Pope, not because he is a King, but because he is a priest; and she foolishly imagines if she could uncrown the priest she would destroy the creed. To this end she has lied most roundly, but she has overdone her work. She has evoked a spirit of inquiry, and, before the light of history, she stands discovered, convicted, and condemned.

But with regard to the Pope he is impregnable. "The Catholic world surrounds and guards him. Ireland wills his safety, Austria wills it, Spain wills it, France wills it, God wills it!"

Next it was resolved that "the enlightened liberality displayed by his Holiness Pius IX. when called to the throne proves that his anxiety for the political amelioration of his subjects is only surpassed by his paternal solicitude for the spiritual welfare of his faithful children." Mr. Caulfield, who seconded the resolution, suggested that their address to his Holiness should bear the names of the females of Ireland, and particularly of the holy nuns, whose virtues and purity of soul might well vie with the jaspers and precious stones that adorned the city of God. The last speaker of importance was Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., who said that, with reference to the form of government in the northern parts of Italy, and of the nature of the Government which it was desirable they should be placed under, he (Mr. O'Brien) held his own opinion, but that was not the place for him to express it. It was late, and he would only say that, apart from their feelings as Catholics, as Irishmen, they owed gratitude to a Sovereign who recollected Ireland in its time of famine, and who exhibited in 1847 a liberality rarely equalled. He felt proud that his Holiness, when placed by the coming Congress in a position of security, and freed from interference—either home or foreign—would prove himself to be a benevolent Prince and a progressive Ruler.

The superiors and students of Maynooth College have sent an address to the Pope, in which they say:—

Knowing, as we have ever known, the tenderness of your paternal love for your people, we have heard with profound sorrow that a portion of your subjects, carried away by extreme and visionary theories, or misled by the evil acts of the enemies of religion and order, have risen in revolt against a Prince the purity of whose life is acknowledged by his worst enemies, and whose anxious solicitude for the happiness of his children was evinced from the very commencement of his reign by the large and liberal measures which he proposed, and which only failed to realise his benevolent intentions through the machinations of ungrateful and discontented men, who, seeking not justice but revolution, wickedly turned against their Sovereign the very liberty which he himself had bestowed.

We regard the august and ancient monarchy with which the successor of St. Peter is invested as a sacred and venerable institution, designed by Providence as a security for the splendour and majesty of religion, for the independence of the Ruler of the Church, and for the full and perfect freedom of that spiritual jurisdiction which he is called to exercise throughout the entire Christian world.

NEWS FROM HAYTI.—On trial some twenty persons were convicted of engaging in the late conspiracy against the Government, and sixteen of them were executed. Many military men were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for the same offence, but most of them had escaped to France. President Geffard has issued a severe decree against persons engaged in promoting civil disorder or dissensions amongst the people. When Souloque, in Jamaica, heard of the assassination of Geffard's daughter, he requested a priest to offer up a high mass of thanksgiving, but the clergyman refused. This fact greatly enraged the Haytians against the exiled Emperor. Later news (to October 26) is to the effect that the Republic was greatly excited, and fresh disturbances were hourly dreaded. Geffard's life was far from secure, as he was surrounded by enemies. The army, however, remained true.

CHURCH RATES.—Mr. Richardson, of London-wall, was summoned before the Guildhall Bench for refusing to pay a church-rate levied in the parish of St. Stephen, Coleman-street. Mr. Richardson objected that the rate was not valid, and that the money raised was to be illegally expended; whereupon Alderman Humphrey told the churchwarden that he could do nothing in the matter, and that the claim must be pressed in the Ecclesiastical Court. Summons dismissed.

SIR JOHN FORBES, the eminent author and physician, having lately suffered from severe illness, has intimated his intention of retiring from active life. Sir John has presented his valuable medical library, numbering about three thousand volumes, to Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he received his early education. He graduated in medicine in 1817.

At Cambridge there has been formed a new society, called "The Cambridge Historical Society." It proposes to search the University and College libraries, and to publish documents which may exist therein illustrative of the history and antiquities of the town and county, as well as other unedited works of general interest.

The first number of a new French paper, called *L'Orient: Organe des Nationalités Orientales*, was published on November 17 at Brussels. To judge by the numbers which have yet appeared, the paper is intended to attack England and to laud M. de Lesseps and the Suez Canal scheme. It is published twice a week, Sundays and Thursdays.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY has been made by Dr. Tischendorf, a German savant, in the archives of the old monastery on Mount Sinai. It is nothing less than a manuscript containing portions of the Old Testament and the whole of the New Testament in Greek, as well as the Epistles of Barnabas and the "Pastor" of Hermas.

THE TRIAL OF DR. SMETHURST.

THE trial of Dr. Smethurst for bigamy was concluded on Wednesday. He was accused of marrying Miss Isabella Banks, his first wife, Mary, being alive at the time. Mr. Clark prosecuted and Mr. Sleigh defended the prisoner. The Judge was Mr. Baron Bramwell. After evidence had been adduced to prove both marriages, Mr. Sleigh contended that the prosecution had failed to show that the first wife of Smethurst was capable of forming a valid marriage with him, since at that time she was already married to a Mr. Laporte, who also went by the name of Johnson. But the evidence went to show that Mrs. Smethurst—then Mary Durham—only lived with Laporte, alias Johnson, and that he was himself a married man at the time. A son of Mrs. Smethurst by this person gave evidence establishing this fact. The burden of Mr. Sleigh's address to the jury on the prisoner's behalf was, that they should dismiss all prejudice against him. He could not help thinking, indeed, that under the circumstances the prisoner was entitled to sympathy and commiseration. He ought to be treated upon the footing that he was perfectly innocent of the crime of murder; and he (Mr. Sleigh) could not help expressing his opinion that the Home Secretary had done himself great honour by the investigation he had made, and which had resulted in his advising her Majesty to grant the prisoner a free pardon.

Baron Bramwell here interposed, and said he thought the learned counsel was hardly justified in making this observation. A pardon was no more a certificate of innocence than a verdict of not guilty.

The jury found Smethurst guilty.

Before passing sentence, Mr. Baron Bramwell retired to consult Mr. Justice Byles. On his return the Judge said that the prisoner had been found guilty of bigamy, an offence the guilt of which varied very much, according to the circumstances. In this case the prisoner had deserted his wife, but it was clear that she was no party to the prosecution; while, as for the second wife, there could be no doubt that she knew the prisoner was already married when she went through the ceremony with him. So far as she was concerned, therefore, the case was not one which called for severe punishment. But the prisoner, in order to carry out his marriage with the deceased lady, must have made a false oath; and, taking that into consideration that the prisoner had deserted his first wife, and that he had endeavoured to impute to her the crime of bigamy without justification, he (the learned Judge) should sentence him to imprisonment, with hard labour, for one year. This sentence had been concurred in by Mr. Justice Byles.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.

THE Birmingham Cattle Show opened on Tuesday, when the private view took place, and the attendance since has been extremely good. Many workpeople joining the throng, the result of supplying to master manufacturers for this object packets of tickets 6d. each.

Last year there was an increase in the number of exhibitors, as well as in the number of entries, and the clearly-arranged catalogue this year comprises the names of many new supporters as well as of the old friends of the society, there being 135 exhibitors of animals and roots, and 412 of poultry and pigeons. The entries in the various classes of live stock amount to 109 of cattle, 44 of sheep, and 81 of pigs, showing a considerable decrease as compared with last year. But, as very few competitors have failed to keep their appointments at the present meeting, the cattle classes are in reality as well filled as usual.

The gold medal for the best ox or steer in the yard, a silver medal to the breeder, the first prize of £10, the President's prize of £25, and the extra prize of £20, are all won by Mr. Richard Shirley, of Bawcott Munslow, near Shrewsbury, for his Hereford steer. The gold medal for the best cow or heifer in the yard, a silver medal to the breeder, the first prize of £10, and an extra prize of £20, are awarded to Colonel Towneley's heifer, one of the handsomest and best-formed animals which have been exhibited for many years.

The collection of roots is no inconsiderable feature of the exhibition, embracing no less than 87 entries from seventeen different counties, though rather fewer than last year. Of poultry there are 1342 entries, and of pigeons 214, or 1556 altogether, being within three pens of the number last year—a singular circumstance, considering the variability of the exhibiting constituency, and the wide distances between localities represented.

THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.—The last weekly return of the London Registrar exhibits an increasing mortality among those who are connected with the strike in the building trade, being within seven days between seventy and eighty in number. This is certainly excessive, and makes one more than ever lament that we yet hear nothing of a better understanding between masters and men. Mr. Potter stated at the last weekly meeting of the trades' delegates that what chance had taken place in the condition of affairs was of an unsatisfactory character. Many of the employers who had induced workmen to enter their employment upon the non-presentation of the document had demanded that they should yield compliance with it. The Conference had come to a resolution that the men should go to work in establishments where the document was not actually presented, and he believed the resolution had given general satisfaction. The dividend this week had been 3s. 6d. to skilled workmen, and 2s. 6d. to labourers. He was sorry to say that they found great difficulty as regarded the labourers, who had that day (Tuesday) created a disturbance, insulted the delegates who went to pay them, tore the clothes off their backs, and took the money from them. They appealed to the police, but the police declined to interfere; and the only course they could now adopt was, as they could get no one to go amongst them to pay them, to cut them off altogether. As regarded the master builders he had had no communication with them since last meeting, nor had he been able to ascertain whether they had since met. The number of men paid this week was about 5000, being 100 less than last week. Considerable discussion ensued respecting the labourers, the majority holding that they ought to be cut altogether off from the Conference, but it was ultimately agreed that a vote of confidence be passed in the Conference, and that they should deal with the labourers as they think fit. The Central Association of Master Builders intimate that 15,000 men are at work under the declaration, while 4000 are under the shop rule.

THE HACKNEY MURDER CASE.—Sarah Jane Wiggins, who was accused of murdering the child James White by suspending him, head downwards, from a bedstead, was tried on Wednesday. No new evidence was adduced, and the particulars of this dreadful case are not such as are likely to be forgotten: therefore we need not repeat them. The jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter," and the Judge sentenced the cruel woman to penal servitude for ten years.

THE FLOWERS IN HYDE PARK.—Some stir has been made about the destruction of the flower-beds and shrubberies planted in the parks during Lord Llanover's administration. Mr. J. Mann, superintendent of St. James', Green, and Hyde Parks, and Kensington Gardens, says the following are the facts of the case:—"When Lord Llanover was First Commissioner of Works the ground in question was laid out and a walk was formed; the ground was then planted with deciduous and evergreen shrubs, and a number of young trees were placed there to be reared until they were ready for transplantation into other parts of the park; some annuals were also sown here and there among the shrubs. While Lord John Manners was First Commissioner of Works some flowering plants were introduced in numbers along the borders. Since then a considerable quantity of verbenas, geraniums, &c., have been added. It was found that the deciduous and evergreen shrubs thrived so ill, and so many objections were made to the mixture of shrubs and flowers, that it was determined to remove the shrubs, and my instructions have been to supply their place with flowering plants, making the centre of the beds similar to what the borders were last summer. These plants will not, of course, be put into the ground until the spring of next year. With regard to the trees, two rows of trees remain untouched, and those only have been removed which, as I have before said, were planted there for nursery purposes."

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—After much solicitation, and a thorough investigation into the uses and abuses of the site, the Government have intimated to the authorities of the Corporation that they are ready to consent to the erection of a dead meat market in Smithfield on certain conditions. The Corporation will be allowed to erect this market upon the smaller portion of the site, provided the greater portion of the present space be left open for the use of the public. The Corporation are to give notice of a bill, and to furnish a plan for the sanction of the Government. Upon these conditions the bill will be allowed to proceed.

AN INFLUENTIAL MEETING was held on Saturday at Messrs. Pritt's offices, in Great George-street, Westminster, to promote the erection of a statue of the late Mr. Isambard Kingdom Brunel, the eminent engineer. The Earl of Shelburne took the chair. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were passed, and a committee appointed to carry them out.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

MR. DUNCOMBE, the member for Finsbury, has a high opinion of the French Emperor, and looks with an unfavourable eye on the establishment of English rifle corps, it seems. In answer to an invitation to preside at a public meeting in Clerkenwell, to take steps for the formation of a corps in that district, he writes:—

Having declined, in May last, to join the London brigade on the grounds that I then considered the institution of such a force uncalled for and inexpedient, and as my opinion remains unchanged, I fear my presiding at your contemplated meeting would not promote the object you have in view. Your invitation, I observe, proceeds from the churchwardens and other loyal inhabitants of Clerkenwell; but I hope that the requisitionists will not for a moment attribute any want of patriotism or loyalty to those who, like myself, decline the honour of enlistment, either on account of their having no confidence in amateur rifle corps as an effectual national defence, or else believe that at the present juncture the call for their formation is impolitic, and more likely to create than to avert the very dangers they are intended to remove. I think, also, it is very much to be regretted that a portion of our press daily defiles its columns by aiding Austria in her base intrigues to create ill-will between France and England, denying, as I do, that any feeling of revenge, hatred, or jealousy exists among the great body and masses of the people of either country; and as to the secret and hostile designs attributed to the Emperor of the French, I am convinced that, next to France, for whose honour and welfare I believe he would cheerfully lay down his life, there is nothing that he is not anxious to do to advance the interests, the peace, and the prosperity of England.

Lord Elcho has given us his ideas on the best outfit for volunteer corps. He says:—

My experience at Hythe has shown me that a volunteer may be neatly, comfortably, and efficiently clothed for 28s.; i.e., cap, blouse, and peg-top trousers; to which must be added 8s. or 10s. for belts or pouch. This was the cost of my Hythe equipment, of which the *Times* expressed a favourable opinion. The material was a grey woollen serge, strong and wiry, with green collar and cuffs, and green piping down the sides of the trousers. The blouse, being loose, is as easy as a shirt; there is plenty of room for pockets, and, as it does not fit close to the figure, one can put on as much under-clothing, knitted waistcoat, &c., as may be necessary in winter, and in summer one might understrip to the skin without affecting the external appearance of this blouse tunic. When once a man has enjoyed the freedom of this blouse, he will never submit to the comparative imprisonment of a regular military tunic. Indeed, I do not see why this blouse-shaped tunic should not be adopted for full dress, as it looks well, and might be decorated and braided to any extent. Braid, lace, whistles, chains, and such like vanities were at a complete discount at Hythe. Some men were even obliged to cut off their braid and ornamental buttons to enable them to hold their muskets properly to the shoulder; and, I think, there was a general feeling amongst us that it would be well if Government were to recommend the adoption by all volunteer corps of some cheap, comfortable working dress of a uniform colour, which ought to be the only compulsory uniform, and which, in the event of our ever being called out on active service, would secure some uniformity of colour. Grey is unquestionably the colour for riflemen, the dark green and pepper-and-salt uniform being at a distance more distinct and visible even than red. I propose peg-top trousers, which, when drawn up as far as the bottom of the calf, and inclosed in a canvas or leather legging, have all the appearance and comfort of knickerbockers, with this advantage, that a man can wear them when engaged at his business, putting on the legging only when he goes to drill or in the field. I believe stout dyed or tanned sailcloth, No. 1, with a bit of black enamelled leather round the bottom, will make the cheapest and most serviceable legging.

Now as to arms. Don't get Enfields if you can afford to get Whitworths or Westley Richards' breech-loader; for these latter, at 1000 yards, shoot fully better than the Enfield at 600. This has been proved over and over again at Hythe; and so convinced were we of the superior power and accuracy of a small bore at long ranges, that we (the volunteers assembled at Hythe) memorialised the Government in its favour, expressing a hope that they would adopt a small bore.

Mr. Henderson, a member of the Western Volunteer Corps, and recently returned from Hythe, lectured at Glasgow, a few days since, on rifles and volunteering. On the subject of aiming drill he said:—

To be able to take proper and direct aim, aiming drill is practised from the traversing-rest, when the following points are to be remembered:—That the sights do not incline to the right or left; that the line of sight be taken along the centre of the notch of the back-sight and the top of the fore-sight, which should cover the mark; and that the eye should be fixed steadily on the mark, and not on the fore-sight or barrel. This is, then, brought into practice with the piece at the shoulder. After sighting the rifle to the proper distance, before pressing the trigger, the object, the fore-sight, the notch of the back-sight, and the eye must be in one direct line of alignment—the eye remaining as the one fixed end of the line, and the object the other; the muzzle of the rifle to be slowly carried up to the object—not lowered to it—for the eye must all the time remain on the object aimed at, and, if covered by having the muzzle of the piece above it, in lowering it to the proper elevation the object would suddenly burst on the vision and startle, so as, in many cases, to prevent a hit being made; nor from either side of it, for poking about to steady the piece and catch the object is not admitted in this system; but, with the eye fixed all the time on the mark, you gently raise the muzzle of the piece, steadily pressing in the meantime the trigger, and complete the alignment and the pressure on the trigger simultaneously. Absolute steadiness in holding the rifle, while taking aim, is almost a physical impossibility, even with the strongest arm, which demonstrates the advantage of raising the muzzle slowly up to the mark, and completing the pressure on the trigger at the exact moment when the brain indicates that the object, the fore-sight, the back-sight, and eye are in alignment. If in raising the muzzle to the object you pass the object or go to either side of it, it is useless to try to regain the aim by poking about the mark, but commence again below, and come up to the mark. It cannot be sufficiently impressed the necessity of pressing—not pulling—the trigger, so as to avoid all jerk. The position of standing up to the gun is also of primary importance, so that position drill is made one of the principal parts of the course, while the necessity of establishing that close sympathy between hand and eye, or rather brain and finger, which is so essential to correct aim, is inculcated at aiming drill.

THE MUTINY ON BOARD THE "PRINCESS ROYAL."—The result of the preliminary inquiry into the circumstances attending the recent disturbance on board the *Princess Royal* in Portsmouth harbour is that an Admiralty order has been issued directing a series of courts-martial to be held on board the flag-ship *Victory*, for the trial of no less than one hundred and twenty men implicated, or supposed to be implicated, in the disturbance. The first court assembled on board the *Victory* on Saturday. Here the court-martial sentenced Henry Randall, James Smith, and Robert Thaley to eighteen months' imprisonment in Winchester Gaol, with hard labour; Charles Cook to twelve months' imprisonment in Winchester Gaol, with hard labour; John Earley, John Wilson, and John Harvey to six months' imprisonment in Winchester Gaol, with hard labour.

THE LATE WAR IN ITALY.—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Victor Emmanuel Railway it was stated that the company had conveyed, during the late Italian campaign, both ways, 1480 ambulance mules, 49 batteries, 2364 park waggons, 404 artillery-train waggons, 200 siege guns and mortars, 18,150 commissariat waggons for two or more horses, and 28,415 horses for the artillery. The statement gives the number of men carried as 194,180 infantry, 12,250 cavalry horses and baggage animals, 63,915 draught horses, and 24,418 waggons of different sorts. All this was independent of the various detachments that proceeded separately, and of the Savoy contingent. From these figures there would, probably, be no great error in estimating the total force conveyed at 250,000 men. If we suppose 25,000 of them have died, it will follow that the French forces sent into Italy over the Alps amounted to 200,000 men of all ranks and arms. To those must be added 100,000 sent by Marseilles, besides the divisions that entered Piedmont by the ordinary highways. At any rate, the French army in Italy could not have been much under 300,000 men.

FRANCE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.—In consequence of the successful results of the experiments made a short time back in sending a gun-boat from Cette to Port-deux by the Canal du Midi and the Canal Lateral, a commission is said to have been appointed to inquire into the cost of making the canals sufficiently wide and deep to allow of vessels of great tonnage passing through, with a view to permit a portion of the French fleet to pass from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, and vice versa, without passing before Gibraltar.

A FAMILY QUARREL.—A voyage to Madeira by Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, late Viceroy over Venice and Lombardy, and its extension even to the Brazils, is spoken of, and attributed to delicacy of health in his Archduchess, daughter of King Leopold. But it is also said that no such necessity for genial climate is the cause of this voyage, but a quarrel between the ex-Viceroy and the Emperor Franz Joseph, to whom the state of Austrian affairs in general—Hungary and Venice in particular—was so vigorously represented by Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, that a year's leave of absence from Austrian territory was instantly ordered by the Kaiser. Humlet, the Royal Dane, was sent off to England for making troublesome remarks at Elsinore when there was something rotten in the State of Denmark.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

A large and influential meeting of shipowners, shipbuilders, and others interested in British shipping, was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern, to take into consideration the present ruinous condition of the British shipping interest, and to adopt petitions to Parliament praying for a comprehensive, searching, and impartial inquiry into the actual state of British navigation, and the causes that have led to its present depression, as well as into all the laws and regulations under which it is now conducted. Amongst those who attended the meeting were Mr. J. Somes, M.P.; Sir J. Duke, M.P.; Mr. Hugh Taylor, M.P.; Mr. Robert Wigram Crawford, M.P.; Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P.; Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P.; Colonel Sykes, M.P.; Mr. W. Digby Seymour, M.P.; Lord Vane, M.P.; Mr. Robert Brooks, M.P.; Mr. G. F. Young; Mr. Duncan Dunbar; Vice-Admiral Collier, C.B.; Captain Gilmour, R.N.; Mr. Bramley-Moore; Captain Pigott, Trinity House; Captain Drew, Trinity House; Captain Shuttleworth; Messrs. James Beazley (Liverpool), W. Drew, G. Marshall, C. Wigram, Barcroft Carroll (Cork), &c. There were also gentlemen deputed from Hull, Middlesex, Montrose, Topsham, Scarborough, Liverpool, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Jersey, and other ports.

Mr. Crawford, M.P., took the chair, expressing at the same time a fear lest his views on the subject of protection and free trade might clash with those of the meeting; but the gentlemen who had invited him had assured him that it would be quite consistent with his views to attend, and he should be ready at all times in his place in Parliament to advocate the claims of the shipping interest.

Mr. Somes, M.P., moved the first resolution, which affirmed the continued depression of the shipping interest, a depression which threatened absolute ruin to all who were engaged in it. He was well acquainted with details, and the resolution had his hearty concurrence. He could only say that, if some immediate remedy were not applied to the shipping interest as a body, an inquest would soon have to be held on that body.

Mr. Bramley-Moore said he had taken an active part in opposing the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and he had never had cause to regret the course he took. By the introduction of foreign shipping, which was not taxed in the same manner as English shipping, the British shipping interest was crippled, and was rendered unable to compete successfully with their foreign neighbours. He admitted that every country had a right to impose what duties it pleased, but he considered that this country ought to consult British interests before making arrangements for the benefit of foreigners. He had no fear of the power of British shipping to compete with any foreigner, but they wanted a clear stage, and they would ask for no favour. He was a thorough Free-trader, but his free trade was something of this sort—that if he bought of a man he expected the privilege of selling to that man. He would deal with a nation in precisely the same manner that he would deal with an individual.

Mr. Lindsay, M.P., was received with applause, mingled with some hisses. He said he held different opinions from the mover and seconder of the resolution, who asked the Legislature to reverse the free-trade policy. He believed that policy had nothing to do with the present depression in the shipping interest, and that the most serious effects would result from its reversal. He was in favour of reciprocity, but enforced reciprocity was protection in its worst and most pernicious form (Tremendous confusion). It was so because it was retaliation (Uproar, and cries of "Turn him out!")

Mr. G. F. Young rose to order amidst tremendous applause. He submitted that the mode of discussion which the hon. member was introducing was irregular and unfair (Great uproar). The hon. member had offered to discuss the matter, and he (Mr. Young) now gave him a public challenge accordingly.

The Chairman thought that Mr. Young, who called Mr. Lindsay to order, should be called to order himself.

Mr. Lindsay again rose, and proceeded to show by statistics that British shipping had increased and flourished more under free trade than under protection. He was loudly hissed, and at length exclaimed, "It does not suit you protectionist shipowners to hear facts!" a statement which drew forth hooting and yelling of the most violent kind, and cries of "Off, off!" In the midst of this uproar Mr. Lindsay proposed a resolution, in amendment, praying Parliament for an inquiry into the actual condition of British shipping, and for relief from all peculiar burdens and restrictions. Now shipowners were seeking for the shadow instead of the substance; and as for protection, he would assure them they would never get it.

Mr. D. Dunbar and several other gentlemen here called Mr. Lindsay to order in a very emphatic style.

Mr. Beazley, of Liverpool, contended that the Passengers' Act and Lord Campbell's Act had given the foreigner such an advantage over the British shipowner that it was impossible to compete with foreigners. What was the remedy for those grievances? They did not send proper members to Parliament. They should take care that at the next election they sent members to Parliament who would go in for reciprocity, whether the Government was that of Lord Derby or Lord Palmerston.

A tremendous scene occurred during the time Mr. Beazley was speaking. He read extracts from a letter which he said had been written by an hon. member for an important port in this country to an American correspondent, stating that he could obtain advantages for American ships to the detriment of British vessels. A loud cry arose for the name of the writer, when a voice exclaimed, "It is the hon. member for Sunderland!" (Mr. Lindsay). So great was the uproar that followed this announcement that it seemed doubtful whether the proceedings of the meeting could be continued.

Mr. Clint, of Liverpool, spoke in support of the original resolution, and commenced an immediate attack upon Mr. Lindsay. He said that the hon. gentleman—(A Voice: "Don't say honourable!")—well, the member for Sunderland—had said that they wished to go back to the old system of protection, which was a misrepresentation of the meeting. All they wanted was an impartial inquiry, conducted by a committee of the House of Commons, fairly chosen from each side of the House. In that way only could they expect prosperity to dawn upon British shipping.

The Chairman put the resolution and amendment to the meeting. For the amendment five or six hands were held up, while the resolution was supported by the vast mass of persons present.

Mr. J. Smith, of Liverpool, moved the next resolution, which affirmed that—Parliament, the Government, and public policy, recognising the peculiar importance of the shipping interest—public policy and justice to a great private interest demanded that our system of maritime commerce ought to be submitted to fair examination by competent parties.

Captain Ackerley, who has long abstained from interrupting public meetings, here broke out with great violence at the extreme end of the room. He succeeded in throwing the meeting into the utmost disorder.

Mr. Taylor, M.P. for Tynemouth, having made some remarks, a petition was adopted, which will be intrusted to Lord J. Russell, although an indignant gentleman declared that his Lordship would betray them. A deputation was also appointed to wait upon Lord Palmerston.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN ITALY.—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says:—"The *Gazette de Lyons* (a retrograde organ) has possessed itself of exclusive information, no doubt supplied from ladies in waiting at Compiegne, as to the contents of Marshal Vaillant's last despatch to the French Emperor relative to the army of occupation in Lombardy and the Gallic outposts along the Po. It would appear that the intercourse with the Italians and the interchange of daily life have totally unfitted the soldiery of France for any hostile movement against that country. The Marshal in command informs his Imperial master that six months ago his 50,000 men would have obeyed orders and marched against Pope or Bezelzue, but that now they have got thorough knowledge of this Italian quarrel, and are more patriotic than the local peninsular patriots, and would not cross bayonets against their old comrades in arms. If he means any forward movement against Central Italy, he must recall every regiment and replace them by new and uninformed battalions."

MR. WILLIAMS, MP., AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

MR. WILLIAMS, addressed a meeting of his constituents at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Monday evening. Speaking of the estimates, he said that they now, in time of peace, amounted to almost £70,000,000, which was £5,000,000 more than the estimated revenue. If the public expenditure were limited to what it was in 1835, when the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel were in power—viz., to £18,700,000—the Government would be able to take off the whole of the income tax, the sugar duty, the tea duty, and the malt tax. He had exerted himself to stop this current of extravagant expenditure, but how had he been supported? One evening, quite unexpectedly, Lord Palmerston brought down the civil service estimates, and called upon the House at once, and with scarcely five minutes' notice, to vote them. He (Mr. Williams) objected to going on with these estimates, which amounted in the aggregate to £7,000,000, and challenged any member to say he knew anything about them. But even Lord Palmerston himself confessed that he knew nothing about the estimates which he was calling upon the House to vote. That he (Mr. Williams) should be no party to such a proceeding he left the House; after which, those who were, or ought to be, the guardians of the public purse, proceeded, after twelve o'clock at night, to pass fifty-seven votes, involving between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000. He was as anxious to maintain the Army and Navy in an effective state as any man, but he wanted to see the money voted for the purpose properly applied. Of the £14,000,000 voted for the Army only about £4,000,000 were required for feeding, clothing, and paying the men—and that they were badly paid enough everybody knew. Then with regard to the Navy. Since the termination of the French war we had expended £300,000,000 upon our Navy, and what was the result? At the close of the French war we had 150 sail of the line; whereas at the beginning of this year, after spending £300,000,000, we had only 22 screw and 12 sailing line-of-battle ships.

He next referred to the extravagant expenditure in the docks, which he illustrated by showing that two Russian ships of war were now building in a private yard on the Thames at a cost of £2 10s. per ton for wages, while at Deptford Dockyard the cost of wages in shipbuilding was £6 17s. 8d. per ton, or two and a half times more than in the private yard. He was anxious to maintain our Navy in a state of efficiency, but, however many ships we might build, we could never have an efficient Navy without men, and they never would get qualified sailors for the Navy in sufficient numbers until they put an end to flogging. Cease to cut the flesh from the men's backs and they could at any moment count on 10,000 sailors from the north. But as it was, notwithstanding the bounty offered some time ago, only 1500 men had entered under it. As to a Reform Bill, he held that in any redistribution of seats the present Parliamentary borough of Lambeth should be divided into three, and that Lambeth parish should return two, Newington one, and Camberwell one. He denounced the £6 rating clause, and held that every man 21 years of age, and untainted by crime, was entitled to vote. He had always advocated the ballot, and should continue to do so; and with regard to bribery, which he was sorry to say was too prevalent, he would do all he could to put it down, but nothing but the ballot would do it.

ENGLAND AND THE FRENCH PRESS.—The following is a translation of the circular of the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects respecting the Press and England:—"Paris, 12th November, 1859. Several of the Parisian and provincial journals have for some time past brought to the discussion of English politics an exaggerated tone, which is to be regretted. Such polemics have not only the inconvenience of disquieting interests and exciting opinion, but further contribute to aggravate that distrust and hostility of which certain public organs in England are the impassioned partisans. When these attacks appear in journals which habitually defend the Imperial policy they then assume a still graver character, because, in the eyes of foreigners, the Government is held responsible. It is, therefore, essential that all papers upon which the influence of the Administration can be brought to bear should be invited to observe greater circumspection. Without doubt it is useful to refute errors, and protest against calumnies and injustice; but, whilst energetically defending the rights and intentions of France, which is the duty of the press, it is easy to respect the susceptibilities of a great nation, and protect the friendly relations of the two countries. It is in unison with these views, which reconcile the dignity of the Imperial policy with the interests of our alliances and the maintenance of peace, that the Prefects should influence the press and public opinion. For the moment, Messieurs the Prefects will limit themselves to confidentially presenting recommendations to those newspapers on whose loyalty and discretion they can rely, and they should abstain from interfering with opposition journals, save when by the exaggeration of their tone they place themselves in open opposition to the views of the Government, in which case they should be immediately reported to the Minister of the Interior."

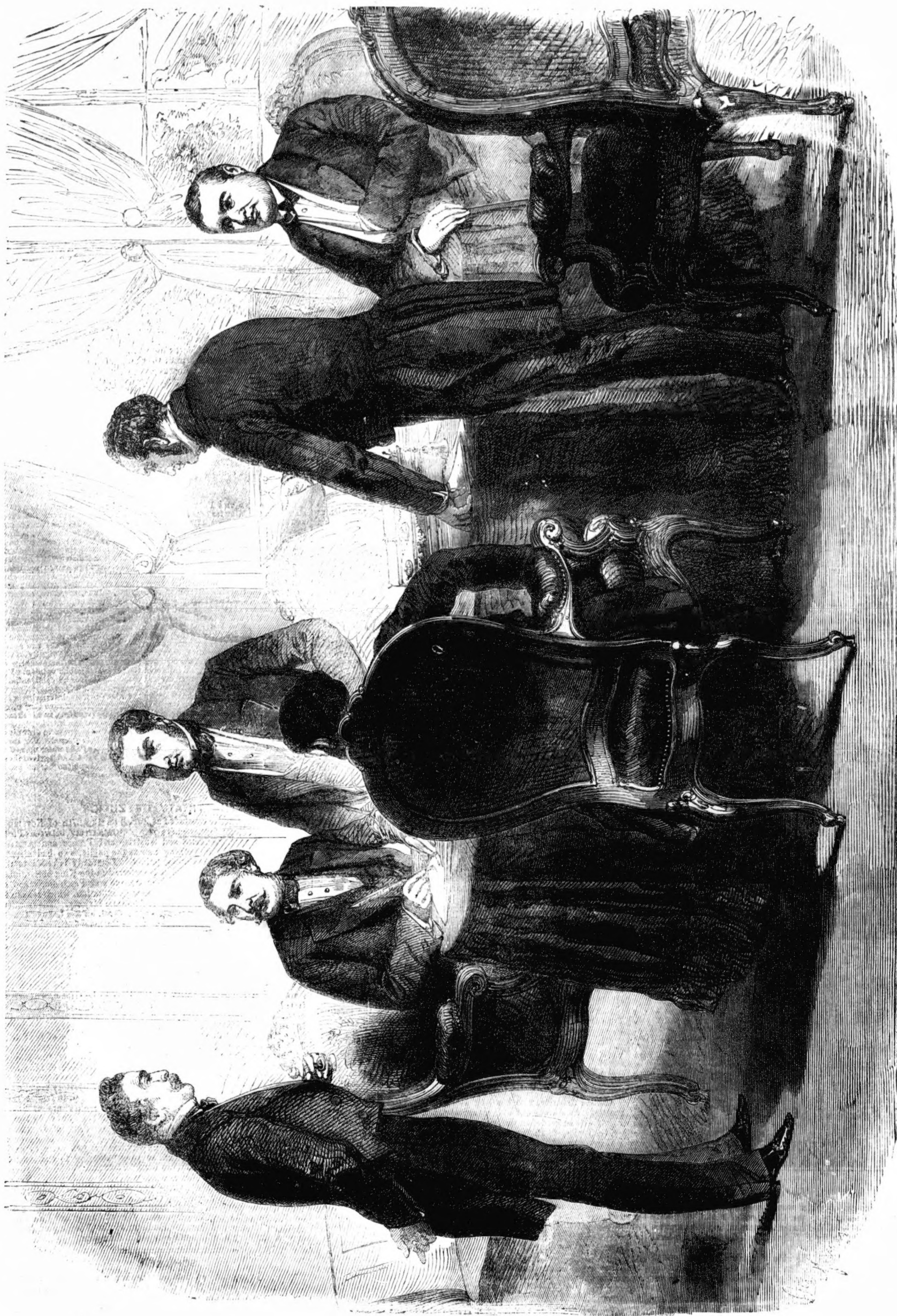
MR. BASS, the member for Derby, has had a narrow escape from drowning. During a fog last week his coachman drove him into a canal. For some time Mr. Bass could not open the door of the carriage; the water opened it for him, and, striking out, he swam ashore. His valet had arrived there before him. The coachman stuck to his box, and kept the horses' heads above water until aid came and they were got ashore.

THE TREATY OF ZURICH.

THE various treaties concluded at Zurich on the 27th of November have now been published. There is a separate treaty between Piedmont and France, Piedmont and Austria, and France and Austria. These documents contain nothing new to the public, who had already been made aware of their leading points. Lombardy is ceded to the French Emperor, and by him is transferred to the King of Sardinia; but Austria reserves the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, "and of the territories determined by the new delimitation, which remain in the possession of his Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty. The frontier, starting from the southern limit of the Tyrol, on the Lake of Garda, will follow the middle of the lake as far as the height of Bardolino and Manerba, whence it will join in a straight line the point of intersection of the zone of defence of the fortress of Peschiera with the Lake of Garda. That zone shall be determined by a circumference at a range of 3500 metres from the centre of the fortress, plus the distance of the said centre to the glacis of the most advanced fort. From the point of intersection of the circumference thus drawn with the Mincio the frontier will follow the valley of the river to Le Grazie, will extend from Le Grazie in a straight line to Scorzaro, and will follow the valley of the Po to Luzzara, from which point there is no alteration in the frontier line already existing before the war."

The territories still occupied in virtue of the armistice of the 8th of July are to be immediately evacuated. The new Government of Lombardy is charged with three-fifths of the debts of the Montelombardo-Veneto, and with a portion of the national loan of 1854, fixed at forty millions of florins, *conventions nuncie* (ten florins to £1 sterling). Lombard subjects living on the ceded territory are allowed one year, dating from the exchange of the ratification, to remove their goods and chattels to the Austrian territory; they are at liberty to retain their landed property in Lombardy. The same facility is given to individuals born on the ceded territory of Lombardy, and established in the States of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria. Absentees are allowed an extension of two years to decide upon their movements. Lombard subjects belonging to the Austrian army, with the exception of those born (*originaires*) on that portion of the Lombard territory which remains the property of the Emperor of Austria in virtue of the present treaty, are immediately free from military service, and may return to their homes. Other clauses provide for the fulfilment of contracts, the payment of pensions, &c., entered upon by the Austrian Government. France pays the 40,000,000 florins on account of Sardinia, who undertakes to refund the money; also, the King of Sardinia undertakes to pay 60,000,000 francs towards the expenses incurred by the French during the war. The King of Sardinia and the Emperor of Austria declare and promise that, in their respective territories, and in the countries restored or ceded, no person compromised by recent events in the peninsula, no matter what his position in society, can be prosecuted or disturbed, either in his person or property, on account of his conduct or of his political opinions.

Austria and France engage to promote a Confederation between the Italian States, to be placed under the honorary presidency of the Holy



CHEVALIER JOULEAU.

MARQUIS DE BONNEVILLE.

BARON DE BOURQUENEY.

VON MEYSENBERG.

COUNT KAROLYI.

CHEVALIER DEZ ARBRES.

SIGNING THE TREATY OF ZÜRICH BY THE FLEMPOTENTIARIES OF FRANCE, AUSTRIA, AND SARDINIA.



FREDERICK VON SCHILLER.

Father; "and the object of which would be to maintain the independence and the inviolability of the Confederated States, to assure the development of their moral and material interests, and to guarantee the internal and external safety of Italy by the existence of a federal army."

Venetia, which remains under the rule of Austria, to form one of the States of this Confederation. The rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, of the Duke of Modena, and of the Duke of Parma are expressly reserved between the high contracting parties.

As regards the Pontifical States, "Desirous of seeing the tranquillity of the States of the Church and the power of the Holy Father assured; convinced that such object could not be more efficaciously attained than by the adoption of a system suited to the wants of the populations and conformable to the generous intentions already manifested by the Sovereign Pontiff, his Majesty the Emperor of the French and his

Majesty the Emperor of Austria will unite their efforts to obtain from his Holiness that the necessity of introducing into the Administration of his States the reforms admitted as indispensable shall be taken into serious consideration by his Government."

These are the principal provisions of these long-pending treaties; and, so far, the affairs of Italy are settled at present. The Plenipotentiaries have done their work, and have received the snuff-boxes and decorations usual on such occasions. The Marquis de Bourqueney has received from the Emperor of Austria the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, the insignia of which were accompanied by a letter of the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, regretting, in the name of his Sovereign, the definite retirement of the Marquis de Bourqueney from the post of French Ambassador at the Court of Vienna. M. de Bonnevillle has received at the same time from the Emperor of Austria the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Crown of Lombardy. Baron

Meysenberg and Chevalier Jocteau have been raised to the dignity of Grand Officers of the Legion d'Honneur. Count Caroly and Chevalier Desambrois have received from the Emperor of the French gold snuff-boxes, with the portrait of his Majesty set in diamonds.

SCHILLER.

In a recent impression we detailed the honours that had been paid to the illustrious poet. Not only where the German language is spoken were these honours decreed, but Europe united joined in one great ovation to the genius whose works are almost as well known out of his native land as in it. Few men have carried the force of intellect so strikingly in their faces as did this great man. This is remarkably shown in the very characteristic Portrait which we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers in the present Number.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1859.

THE MUTINY AT PORTSMOUTH.

THE COURT-MARTIAL held on the mutineers of the *Princess Royal* has been sentencing them to various periods of imprisonment. This was inevitable; and we must remember that military or naval offences cannot be fairly measured by civil standards. The men punished knew perfectly well the laws they were living under; that the question of leave was one for the authorities; and that to raise a riot against any of these is contrary to the fundamental principles on which the service is governed. We attach, therefore, no importance to the general declamation on this subject which may be expected from the inferior class of newspapers. But at the same time we are anxious, in the best interests of the service itself, that our officers should weigh the whole story carefully, and should consider how they can most prudently administer in these times an authority which many characteristics of our age tend to make unpalatable; for it cannot be denied that a tendency to do something very like mutiny on moderate provocation has shown itself frequently of late. The prestige of authority is not so great as in the old times. The crews are held together for shorter periods, the routine of peace is wearisome, and the competition for seamen strong.

We would not, however, exaggerate the importance of this particular mutiny. It was evidently a sudden affair, and one in which the old element of grog had its part. The *Princess Royal* had returned from the Mediterranean, and to a port where the peculiar nautical temptations exist in great force. Leave to go ashore had been demanded, and the Admiral had granted it to one watch—that is, half the ship's company—a very common arrangement. The men demanded more—demanded leave for all; and here was their error. This, however, would have passed over but for the blunders as to the Admiral's orders and intentions of Captain Baillie, their commander. This gentleman does not seem to have understood what the Admiral's exact wishes were, and seems to have been a little too hasty in reporting the symptoms of temporary discontent which appeared on the first communication of the news that only one watch was to have "liberty." The men were absolutely in sight of their paradise—Common Hard, Portsea—when they were all sent back to the ship. Now began the riot in which the act of mutiny consisted, and the ringleaders in which have just been sentenced. Considering all the circumstances, the riot was not a very unpardonable one; though, if discipline is to be maintained, those who head such riots must be punished.

We would not, we say, make too much of the affair. But both the Admiral and Captain Baillie must regret some features of their part in it. The Captain should have understood the Admiral better, and the Admiral was somewhat severe in ordering the men (as we understand it) to be sent back, aboard, from the very dockyard gates. According to the letter of naval laws, probably, both officers are defensible; but a great deal more is required for the government of men than an adhesion to the letter. Circumstances should always be wisely and promptly taken into account; and, when Captain Baillie found the men within sight of the very scene of their expected freedom, he might have represented the position once more to Admiral Bowles (who does not pass for an unreasonable man), and made the best of it by obtaining the leave for them after all. Whether the Admiral should not request at headquarters the pardon of one or more of the most excusable of the prisoners is a matter that deserves consideration by himself and his friends. This must depend, of course, on their particular cases, for the evidence shows that some of them behaved in a way which the provocation did not excuse.

We regret the whole affair, not only as unlucky in itself, but as having happened at an unlucky time. A proposal is just out for forming among our seamen a reserve force of volunteers, to receive £6 a year on bargaining to drill twenty-eight days a year, and to come out and serve on an emergency. In order that such a scheme may succeed, the service must enjoy as good a reputation for liberality as possible. Seamen are a queer race. They are much influenced by reports and rumours, and hard to drive out of any notion that they once take up. Let an exaggerated account of one case of severity get about among them, and there is no calculating how much harm it may do. And on the point of "liberty," or leave to go ashore, they are inexorable. The existence of the power of flogging may keep away some; but we will be bound that the notion of the imprisonment involved in severe restrictions on "leave" has a more deterrent effect. Let our officers meditate the *Princess Royal* affair, and resolve to use this important power of theirs as desirably and kindly as possible.

SAVING LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. The silver medal of the institution was voted respectively to Lieutenant the Hon. R. F. Boyle, R.N.; R. Parrott (second-service class), of the Coast Guard, Tenby; R. Hook, R. Butcher, F. Smith, W. Rose, J. Butcher, A. Mewse, T. Liften, N. Colley, of Lowestoft; P. Smith, of the Coast Guard, Lydd; C. Mitchell, of Port Isaac; J. Thomas, of the Coast Guard, Isle of Wight; and £295 11s. for services in the life-boats of the institution and shore-boats, in saving the lives of eighty-five persons from different shipwrecks during the recent terrific storms. A letter was read from the officer of the Coast Guard at North Berwick and the clergyman of the manse stating the necessity of a life-boat at that place. The society decided to station new life-boats at St. Andrew's and Thurso, in Scotland, and at Port Rush, in Ireland. It was reported that the institution's life-boats had during the recent storms been instrumental, under God, in rescuing eighty-two poor sailors from an appalling death from shipwreck. The boats had also been the means of saving thousands of pounds' worth of property by aiding distressed vessels to get off from dangerous positions. Miss Burdett Coutts had, with her usual munificence towards the life-boat cause, offered to pay the cost of the life-boat which this institution was about to station at Silloth, near Carlisle. Messrs. Macfie and Son, of Liverpool, were also reported to have presented to the institution £180 to aid it in forming a life-boat station on the Scotch coast. The Liverpool Dock trustees applied to the institution to order a life-boat on Peake's plan to be built for them. Payments amounting to £661 were made on various life-boat establishments. The committee earnestly appealed to the public for support to meet the heavy demands on the institution. A. W. Jaffray, Esq., who is a munificent contributor to the funds of the society, having been elected a vice-president, the proceedings closed.

THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS shot, and dangerously wounded, his private secretary, on the 13th of September. His Majesty is said to contemplate abdication.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA, attended by Captain Schweinitz, visited Woolwich Arsenal on Monday, for the purpose of inspecting the Armstrong gun and its process of manufacture.—[We thought this was to have been kept a profound secret.]

HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE CONSORT, accompanied by the Prince and Princess Frederick of Prussia, visited Aldershot on Saturday.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE was celebrated on Sunday at Kew. In the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks on Kew green.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS has presented a picture by Ary Scheffer to the lottery which is to be drawn at a ball for the benefit of the pension fund of the Opera, on the 10th of December. M. Strauss, director of the orchestra of the masked balls, has given to it a painting of Holbein, estimated to be worth between 2000*l.* and 3000*l.*

PARLIAMENT is to assemble on the 24th of January.

A WEEKLY CATTLE MARKET, to be called "The North of England Cattle Market," is to be held at East Retford, Nottinghamshire—a scheme that has been originated by the Great Northern and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Companies.

A TRAGEDY IN THE HEBREW LANGUAGE, called "King Joachim," by a M. Beecher, has just been published at Vienna.

THE HEALTH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA has so far improved that his medical attendants have advised his Majesty to remove to the Isle of Wight. It is believed that this advice will be followed.

THERE IS A CINDER-HEAP IN BIRMINGHAM to which homeless lads resort at night for warmth. On Wednesday morning two boys were found upon it—one dead, and the other in such a state of stupor that his recovery is doubtful.

THE YEOMANRY AND VOLUNTEER CORPS raised in Ireland in 1803 amounted to a total of 82,941 men of all arms, of which 10,277 were cavalry and 64,756 infantry.

A VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER has been returned against Mr. R. Thomas, owner of an old coalpit near Walsall. A boy was drowned in the pit on Thursday week, and it was shown that the accident could not have happened if there had been a proper protection round it.

JAMES JOHN BENTLEY, of Wolverhampton, has been committed for trial for forging the name of his father-in-law, Mr. John Lewis, to a guarantee, upon the faith of which he obtained goods from a tobacconist to the extent of £18.

A FRENCH BRIG, laden with bombs for Algiers, recently went down near Cape Bern. The crew were saved.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES at St. Paul's will commence on the 1st of January next. They will be opened with a sermon by the Bishop of London.

THE *Western Times* says:—"A young lady of the neighbourhood of Exeter, noted for her talents as an archer, has been honoured with the appointment of Maid of Honour to Princess Alice."

LADY MARY THOMPSON, of Sheriff Hutton Park, has sent her name as an honorary member of the 1st West York Rifle Volunteers.

PRINCE LUCIEN BONAPARTE has printed for private circulation two more specimens of English dialects as spoken in the present year. One specimen is in the Cornish dialect, the other is in that of Dorset. For each specimen the Song of Solomon has been chosen.

SOME SURPRISE has been expressed (says the *Medical Times*) that Sir Benjamin Brodie's letter on the Smethurst case has not been published. It is understood that Sir Benjamin has no objection to its publication, but the Home Secretary "does not feel justified" in consenting to it.

THE GRANDSON OF MARSHAL SUCHET, Duke d'Albufera, has volunteered as a private soldier for the Chinese expedition.

THE ROYAL ACADEMICIANS are called together for the 5th of December to consider an increase in the number of Associates.

THE ADMIRALTY have called for a return of the ages, pay, &c., of officers and clerks on civil salaries, with the view, we hear, of obtaining an order in council making it compulsory on all salaried men to retire at sixty-five, instead of at seventy, as at present.

MR. ROWLAND HILL, in answer to a question from clerks in various post-offices, states that he has no objection whatever to the servants of the Post Office enrolling themselves as volunteers.

CARDINAL WISEMAN is suffering from severe indisposition.

A HERRING GULL, which was bred in the Zoological Society's Gardens, in 1857, has just returned to the place of its nativity after an absence of nine months.

THE KING OF SARDINIA has presented Garibaldi with a handsome fowling-piece which he himself used. An ingenious mind might discover some significance in this gift.

THE MEDITERRANEAN seems to have been visited by a very severe storm on the 18th ult. Shipping suffered severely.

THE REPORTED ADDITION of several battalions to the regiments of the Line up to the 35th is contradicted.

A CURIOUS ILLUSTRATION of the general spread of cheap literature is exhibited in one of our Anglo-Indian papers. The *Urdoo Guide* has an advertisement recommending a "Pocket Companion for Pilgrims to Mecca," at one rupee the copy.

SCIAMYL has requested permission from the Russian Government to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. He is said to have also expressed a wish to have, like Abd-el-Kader, a fixed residence assigned him in some part of Turkey in which to pass the remainder of his days.

BARON J. DE ROTHSCHILD, at his recent visit to Brussels, is said to have offered the Belgian Government a loan to pay for the execution of the projected fortifications of that city, and that his proposition was accepted.

THE LONG-RUMOURED FACT that the Empress Eugenie has determined to abolish crinoline is announced in a quasi-official manner by the lady who signs the "Courrier de la Mode" of the *Paris Patrie*, the Viscountess de Renneville.

A COMMISSION IS SITTING IN FRANCE to examine the cause of the inferior quality of Egyptian wheat, which, on account of its bad smell and the difficulty with which its flour ferments in the making of bread, fetches one-fourth and sometimes one-third less than European wheat in the French markets.

MR. DAVID ROBERTS has collected the whole of his sketches made in Spain in the years 1832 and 1833, with a view to their being seen by the London public in mass. These works, we hear, have become the property of a gentleman in Lancashire.

SCIAMYL, when conveyed to Russia (says a writer in *Notes and Queries*) constantly kept his eye on a small pocket compass as he thought that by the direction of the needle he would be informed whether he was going to be brought into exile to Siberia or not. This was his incessant fear during his voyage.

ABOUT FIFTY PLOUGHMEN, mostly young men, met in the inn at Inchture, Perthshire, last week, for the purpose of forming a union to enable them to restrict their time of working to ten hours a day.

IN PARIS it is believed that the patriotic feeling in England is so strong that means of transport had been placed gratuitously at the disposal of the Government; that one merchant gave the Government a cargo of grain for provisioning the "citadel;" and that in Scotland the people were digging rifle-pits.

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH met with an accident at his residence on Friday week. Catching his foot in the carpet, he fell heavily, thereby breaking one of his ribs, and sustaining other injuries.

THE GOVERNMENT has decided upon making the Cove of Cork a port of call for the outward and homeward bound Australian, Indian, and American mails.

LORD EBRINGTON (eldest son and heir of Earl Fortescue) is to be called to the House of Peers.

THE SWEDISH CHAMBERS are engaged in the discussion of the proposal which has been submitted to them by the King as to the necessity for adopting measures for the extension of religious toleration in the kingdom; but it is feared that the liberal views of his Majesty will be counteracted in at least one, if not in two, of the Chambers.

THE FUND raised for the restoration of the octagon and lantern of Ely Cathedral, as a memorial of the late Dean Peacock, now amounts to nearly £3000. The plans delivered by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott will, however, involve an expenditure of £5000.

MAJOR ESMONDE, late of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, who greatly distinguished himself in the Crimea, has been appointed to the office of Assistant Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland.

MR. HICK, the City Swordbearer, died on Sunday morning at the advanced age of ninety-four. He will be succeeded by Mr. E. Sewell, who has performed the active duties of the office for many years.

A FEMALE PATIENT in the Montrose Lunatic Asylum lately killed another female patient by striking her on the head with her shoe.

THE PERSIAN EMBASSY is making preparations for its departure from England. The Embassy will proceed to Brussels prior to returning to Paris, and may probably again visit England in the spring.

M. VRIES, of Paris, better known as the Black Doctor, has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter, a patient of his having died in consequence, as it is alleged, of treatment prescribed by him *crasa ignorantia*.

A GOLDBEATER, M. Degousset, has found the means of reducing aluminium into leaves as thin as those of gold and silver.

A FRENCH VESSEL is at present surveying the northern coast of Australia; so the *Straits Times* says.

SEVERAL of the missionaries of Madras have established a series of lectures to educate Hindoos; they attract large audiences. The first was delivered by Dr. Paterson, medical missionary, on "The Great Physician."

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT is said to have received permission from Naples to lay a submarine cable from Gaeta, near that city, to Corsica. This is regarded with satisfaction at Malta, the belief being that it will greatly facilitate the transmission of messages to England via that island.

THE WELCOME given by the playgoers of Dublin to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean after their long absence from Ireland is said to have been almost unprecedented in theatrical annals. The Earl of Carlisle was present at the representation of "Louis XII." Mr. and Mrs. Kean dined with his Excellency on Sunday.

PREVIOUSLY TO THE DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GARIBALDI from Nice a great number of the English residents there made a demonstration in his honour, going in procession in carriages (twenty-one in number) to his house, and presenting an address numerously signed.

THE TIME limited for the payment of bounties of £6 to able seamen, and £3 to ordinary seamen, is extended to the 31st of January.

THE WEAVERS OF BLACKBURN are agitating for an increase of wages equal to seven per cent. It is not thought that a strike will be resorted to.

MAD JACKALS abound in Sind, and deaths from hydrophobia are very frequent. The Government has therefore increased the rewards for the destruction of these animals; the sums now offered are, for a female one rupee, a male or half-grown female half a rupee, and a cub four annas.

THE HONG-KONG papers report that large quantities of silkworm eggs have been sent lately from Shanghai to San Francisco.

COMMANDER WILLIAM WALFORD, who served in the *Bellerophon*, 74, at Trafalgar, died at Ipswich on the 24th ult., aged seventy.

THE COMMISSION appointed to report upon the measures which it may be expedient to take for maintaining and improving the health of the Army in India commenced their sittings on Friday week.

THE BENCHERS OF LINCOLN'S-INN AND OF GRAY'S-INN have granted the free use of their halls and gardens for the purpose of drilling the Inns of Court Volunteer Rifle Corps.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" was performed before her Majesty and the Court at Windsor, on Wednesday, by the Sadler's Wells company.

THE SHORES OF THE EUXINE are said to be covered with wrecks and with hundreds of corpses of shipwrecked men.

THE DOWN EXPRESS-TRAIN which left the Lewes station on Tuesday evening ran into a horse and van crossing the line at Bedingham. Two men who were in the van were killed, as also was the horse. The van was smashed into fifty pieces, and one of the men was thrown to a distance of seventy yards.

FOUR MERCHANTS OF LIVERPOOL are said to have written to Napoleon III. in order to express their fears on the unsatisfactory relations between France and England. They have been honoured with a reply from his Majesty.

A BONA-FIDE EXPERIMENT is at length to be made as to the manner in which town sewage may best be disposed of. Mr. M'Dougall, chemist, has obtained a lease of the sewage of Carlisle for a term of fifteen years, and his object is "to combine the sanitary with the economical solution of the question."

DR. GEORGE WILSON, Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh, and Regius Keeper of the Industrial Museum, died on Tuesday week. He was seized with inflammation of the lungs on the preceding Friday, and his constitution, undermined by hard work, could not resist. He was greatly esteemed and much beloved.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

MR. EDWIN JAMES, M.P. for Marylebone, shocked by the bribery disclosures at Wakefield and Gloucester, &c., comes forward with his little remedy for this great evil. His remedy takes the form of a bill, which Mr. James means to ask the House of Commons to transmute into a law next Session; and, should he succeed, he confidently hopes that the plague will be stayed. Mr. James's plan is neither profound nor novel. He simply proposes another declaration to be made by members on entering the House, and punishment by imprisonment to be inflicted upon all who may be convicted of having made this declaration falsely. The declaration is long and elaborate, and as comprehensive and stringent as tautologous legal phraseology can make it; and is to the effect that the honourable member has not himself, nor by any other person, bribed, or corrupted, or intimidated for the securing of his election. I cannot give your readers this long-worded document, but suffice it to say that it seems to cover every possible form and Protean shape which bribery, treating, and intimidation can assume. And, if Satan could be caught by cunningly-devised network of this sort, here is a net which would catch him. But, unfortunately, as all history proves, he cannot; he is too cunning. First, I venture to say, by way of objection, that no man who has stood a contested election could, understanding it in its obvious and natural meaning, conscientiously make the declaration. I am quite sure that Mr. James could not have taken it after his election in 1859. This is the first objection. Secondly, if the declaration cannot be made according to its true meaning, it will soon be discovered that it has some other meaning as well—a natural sense and a "non-natural sense," to borrow a phrase from Oxford; and in that non-natural and elastic sense it would be readily made. Thirdly, if a man will knowingly break the law, of course such a man will have no objection to declare or swear that he has not broken it, just as a thief never has any scruple to declare or swear that he has not stolen. Gloucester and Wakefield have furnished lately more than one instance of the readiness, even amongst reputed gentlemen, to cover a crime with a lie. "But Mr. James means to punish by imprisonment all who may be found guilty of making the declaration falsely." True; but here is the difficulty. If the declaration is to be taken in its natural sense, he must punish everybody. If in a non-natural or elastic sense, he will catch nobody. That Mr. James himself thinks that this declaration can hardly be taken in its exact and literal sense seems to be obvious from section 2 of his bill, which runs as follows:—

Section II. And be it further enacted, that any person who shall make and subscribe any such declaration as aforesaid, knowing the same to be untrue in any material particular, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and, upon conviction, shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and be incapable of serving as a member in Parliament.

"Material particular"! Will you tell us, oh James! what you would decide to be "a material particular"? And, further, may we unlearned outsiders venture to ask if this declaration consists of "material particulars" and immaterial particulars, why the latter are inserted? If a breach of the declaration in immaterial particulars is to involve no punishment, surely it would be better to sweep them away. O'Connell used to say that there never was an act of Parliament through which he could not drive a coach and six; but through this clause as it stands the veriest tyro in the law might drive a railway-train loaded with the 658 members of the House of Commons.

But does Mr. James really mean to press the bill? Perhaps not. I should say that it is rather a bill for Bunkum than for the House. Mr. Edwin James went to Marylebone with a very inflated reputation, on the strength of which he came in by a large majority—heading even Sir Benjamin Hall! And, no doubt, the Maryleboners thought that in the person of Mr. James they were sending a bright and particular star, before which every other star would "pale its ineffable fire." But Mr. James, as he must feel, has done nothing to justify his fame as yet. His speeches have been failures; for reasoning he has been beaten by men of much less note; and that peculiar declamation of his, so effective in criminal courts, has fallen very flat upon the House; and, perhaps, he begins to think that it is time, if he would retain his popularity, to do something, and hence this bill—

Folks maun do something for their bread,
And so maun—James.

That flattering tale which hope told us last Session about abolition of the income tax and reduction of other imposts seems likely to come to nothing. It will be well if the boot be not upon the other leg. We have laid out several extra millions lately upon our Navy; but the cry

is still "Give, give!" The Army is also to be increased; and then there is the removal of the Arsenal from Woolwich to Weodon, which will cost a power of money. And, as if this were not enough, there comes a rumour, and not altogether a mere rumour, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will ask for an enormous sum—fifteen millions is the amount mentioned—to be laid out in strengthening old and forming new coast fortifications. Of course this last item, if asked for, must be raised by loan; for, anxious as the Chancellor may be that we should "pay our way," he cannot expect that the House will consent to burden this generation with taxes to pay for fortifications which will be quite as much for the defence of our children as for the defence of our selves.

The position of Norwich is peculiar. In 1859, at the general election, the successful candidates were Mr. Schneider and Lord Bury. Both these gentlemen came first into Parliament in 1857. The unsuccessful candidates in 1859 were Sir Samuel Bignold and Charles Manners Lushington. The majorities for the Liberal candidates, Schneider and Bury, were very large, but this fact did not prevent their opponents from petitioning against their return. Accordingly a petition was lodged, and both the members, on trial of the said petition, were unseated for bribery. Meanwhile, between the election and the trial of the petition, Lord Bury had accepted office as Treasurer of the Household, vacated his seat, and been re-elected; and, as that last election has not been yet brought to the question, Lord Bury is still the member. There is, however, a petition against this election, and the grounds of it are these:—That, inasmuch as Lord Bury has been declared guilty of bribery at the general election, he could not legally stand for Norwich at the last. What the law is in such a case I cannot tell, but it was rumoured before the House broke up that Lord Bury did not mean to contest the point. Lord Bury is the oldest son of the Earl of Albemarle. He married the daughter of Sir Alan M'Nab—one of the leading men in Canada—hence Lord Bury's close connection with our Canadian colonies. His Lordship is a young man of great force of character, and is both able and industrious; and it is painful to see a youthful nobleman of such promise entangled in such a coil as this. Why did not the noble Lord quietly wait for a cleaner opening to Parliament? It would have been far better for him in the long run than to have effected an entrance through such a dirty passage, the mud of which will probably stick to him as long as he lives. Impatience for power, like impatience for riches, leads to dangerous snares. Norwich was always notorious for electoral corruption, but lately the Norwich politicians have out-heroded Herod, and their last achievement has thrown even Gloucester and Wakefield into the shade. The municipal elections here are political struggles, and last November the Conservatives were worsted and the Liberals placed in a majority in the Council; but, this notwithstanding, the Conservatives determined to make a desperate attempt to see a Tory Mayor, and the impudence of the expedient adopted almost rises to sublimity. They wanted one vote. They determined to buy it, regardless of cost. The man who was to be operated upon is a Jew counsellor, named Joel Fox. He was privately visited, and offered no less a sum than £500. Mr. Joel Fox was, however, it seems, incorruptible, but, wishing to expose this nefarious attempt upon his virtue, he affected to listen to their overtures until he succeeded in grabbing the halves of three £100 notes in part payment, and, having obtained these, he rushed to the Council Chamber and blew the whole affair. This is act one in the drama. Bad enough; but what follows is, if possible, even worse. The Council ordered a prosecution. The offenders were summoned before magistrates, and, as witnesses in the case, a banker and his clerk were subpoenaed. These respectable gentlemen, however, after having been sworn to tell "the whole truth," refused to tell anything, on the ground that possibly they might "criminate themselves." Respectable ground, this, for the bankers of a large city to take! The magistrates were urged to commit them, but refused, and ultimately postponed the hearing of the case to a future day. This is act second. Before the future day came war had been carried into the enemy's camp by summoning certain Liberals to meet a charge of bribery committed at the late Parliamentary election. And this manoeuvre was met by the Liberals summoning certain Conservatives to meet a similar charge. And thus the matter stood when the case of Fox came on again for a hearing, and then an application was made further to postpone it. This was opposed by the prosecuting solicitor. The magistrates retired to consult, and at length consented to the postponement. Mr. Harvey, the banker aforesaid, and Sir Samuel Bignold, late M.P., who is also implicated in the Fox transaction, voting for the postponement. This is a condensed history of the "Norwich case," and a fouler one I doubt whether you will find in the annals of political corruption.

I was in error a few weeks back in describing Colonel Clifford, the recently-appointed Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, as M.P. for the Isle of Wight and late private secretary to Lord Palmerston. It seems that it is Colonel Clifford's younger brother who held the latter office, and who sits in the House of Commons as member for the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Gambart gave all art-connoisseurs a great treat on Saturday last in the private exhibition of the sketches made by David Roberts in Spain some seven-and-twenty-years ago. It was very gratifying to see the muster of artists, young and old, and to listen to the warmth and delight with which they complimented the veteran painter, who seemed so pleased at their praises and spoke so modestly of his own performances. The sketches are really beautiful; and some of the interiors marvellous in the dexterity of the drawing, the boldness of the perspective, and the happy facility with which the figures are introduced. I don't think there is much doubt that a great deal of Mr. Roberts's dash and freedom is due to his old school of scene-painting, to the double-tie brush and the acreage of canvas; but, be this as it may, the result is most admirable. Those who visit the German Gallery, where the sketches are exhibited, should by no means omit to buy a book of the "Descriptive Notes and Remarks;" for, though all the pictures are duly labelled, the style of the unknown annotator is well worth studying. It is by turns cynical, chaffing, sentimental, and pointedly graphic. A vein of "Brummagem" Rusknism runs through it all, and in many instances the copyist has caught the self-satisfied grandiloquence of the great original. The annotator thinks that the "Entrance to the Monastery of the Carmelites at Burgos" is

a choice bit, indeed, for Old Time's aldermanic, insatiable maw. It must have been left by Time, on the principle of the Lord Mayor, who leaves the plumpest bit of green fat for the last, and swallows it with a sigh. How mind can turn raw stone into gold! How beautiful the patient piety that swooped out this band of saints and angels—that fretted out these niches, and bade these arches leap suddenly to span a chasm at man's bidding! When will the destroying race of Goth be rooted out of Spain?

Nice, isn't it, specially that bit about the arches, and the simile of the green fat so capital. It almost invites one to follow the style, and say that, while the writer's descriptions are excellent beef, he never fails to soften them—to cut them, as one may say, with the "hammy-knife" of poetry. Thus:—

A stone trophy, rising royally among the whispering trees that talk to the water spirit, and it answers. It is faulty in construction, however, because a fountain should always have water as its chief characteristic. Water should turn it to a molten cup of glass. Water should arch over it or round it, sowing pearls and rearing rainbow arches, giving the stone figures that guard it the very pulse and motion of life; so that Mercury, if he be there, seem ready to wing to Olympus, and the Neptune only waiting a signal to spur their bounding dolphins into the ocean.

It is pleasant to think that this collection of pictures will not be dispersed, having been purchased, *en masse*, by Mr. Rush, a gentleman-collector of Manchester.

The Winter Exhibition at the French Gallery, which you have already succinctly noticed, contains many charming pictures, and all lovers of art ought to be grateful to Mr. Gambart for the pleasant lounge which he has provided for them at this dead season of the year. It is seldom that one sees (and one can see them, for they are all within eye-range) so many good works by good names; while the opportunity is afforded—as in Mr. Cropsey's case, for example—of making acquaintance with undoubtedly clever men who by exclusiveness, jealousy, or

ignorance are denied a proper hanging in other exhibitions. The leaders of the P. R. B. do not shine particularly. Mr. Millais has but one picture, a study of a female head, pretty, but decidedly uninteresting, with preposterously-large flowers in her hair; while Mr. Holman Hunt's "Schoolgirl" is certainly inferior in expression, taste, and manipulation to another picture of the same genre by Mr. Martineau, called "The Pet of the Brood." The best thing in Mr. Hunt's picture is the background, and that is marvellously painted. Some Italian landscapes, by Mr. E. W. Cooke and Mr. Terring, and some English rural scenes, by Messrs. Oakes, George Stanfield, and Fenn, are also well worthy of inspection. Mr. A. Solomon has a capital study of a female head, very earnest and refined; but his brother's picture of "David Playing before Saul" is more than eccentric: it is repulsive.

Mr. Phillip has sent in his diploma picture to the Academy; and there are now three vacancies among the Associates to be filled up. The election will take place in January next, and it is believed that Mr. H. O'Neill (of "Eastward, Ho!" celebrity) is sure of success. There are, however, rumours current that an entire change in the composition of the Academy is close at hand; that an extension of its members has been talked of, and is likely to be largely supported, only a few of the most bigoted veterans being opposed to it. Such a step has long been needed; and the only answer which can be given to its adoption, that there are no artists of sufficient merit for the honour, is absurd, when we look through the list and see the names of some who now enjoy it. Mr. Frank Stone's death was disease of the heart, accelerated, it is said, by the fact, blunderingly communicated to him by a medical man, that he had only about eighteen months to live.

There is to be no Westminster play this year. Dean Buckland strove to "put it down," but failed. His successor, Dean Trench, has, however, been more successful.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

LYCEUM.—PRINCESS.—ST. JAMES'S.

THE new management of the LYCEUM has been inaugurated in a very satisfactory manner. The admirable stage management of Madame Celeste is visible in every detail; while the scenery and decorations are such as are seldom seen even in these days of lavish outlay. The piece now holding the principal place in the bills might easily be better, but it is a good vehicle for display, and affords opportunity for the appearance of the managers in one of those characters which embrace many parts, use as many dresses, and do not rely on the correct dialogue being spoken. Madame Celeste played with great spirit, as did Mr. Walter Lacy, and a new importation, Mr. P. Villiers. The other actors had little or nothing to do. On the first night the house was crowded, and the enthusiasm tremendous.

Mr. Harris, who, according to report, has been doing very badly at the PRINCESS, has at last made a hit with a very cleverly-rendered adaptation of Emile Augier's "Gabrielle," under the title of "Home Truths." This piece, which turns upon the means by which a husband wins back to him a wife who is on the brink of moral ruin, and shames a friend who is about to become her seducer, is admirably acted by Mr. Melville, Mr. Shore, Mr. F. Matthews, and Mrs. Young.

At the ST. JAMES'S a neat comedieta, in two acts, by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, entitled "The Chatterbox," was produced on Wednesday night. The plot is of the slightest, but the dialogue is sparkling, and the character of the piece—Miss Sing Song, which was played with great spirit by Mrs. Frank Matthews—is very cleverly sketched.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

Blackwood this month has several articles of excellent merit. The first paper in the number, "The Fight on the Peiho," is in itself well worth the cost of the magazine, so impartially and clearly put is the state of the Chinese question, so graphic the description of the battle itself. The writer vigorously defends the conduct both of Mr. Bruce and Admiral Hope, and complains that the latter had far too little time and opportunity afforded him by Government for making himself acquainted with the necessities of his command or with the actual localities which he was to visit and inspect. Forty-eight hours after he had met with Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, then giving up the command and returning home, the latter was under steam for England. The squadron necessary for the escort to Tien-Tsin was much reduced, contrary to the declared wishes of Mr. Bruce; the French co-operation was not nearly so large as was expected, and was much delayed; and the military assistance was weakened by the necessity for the occupation of Canton by British troops. The details of the engagement are admirably described, and some of the anecdotes are so racy and so rebounding to British naval pluck that one is tempted to extract them:—

Of the individual acts of valour and devotion with which such a combat is replete, how many escape observation!—while the mention of others often gives pain to the modest men, to whom the writer would fain do honour. At any risk, however, we must narrate an anecdote or two, illustrative of the zeal and devotion displayed in this glorious fight.

When the *Cormorant's* bow-gun did the good service of silencing, in four shots, the centre *cavalier*, the Admiral, lying on his cot, was so struck with the accuracy of the aim that he immediately sent an aide-de-camp forward to obtain the name of the captain of the gun. The messenger found worthy Corporal Giles at the full extent of his trigger-line, the gun loaded and run out; his whole mind was intent upon one object—hitting his enemy. "Muzzle right!" said the honest marine. "Who fired those shots?" interposed the messenger; "the Admiral wants to know."—"Well!" shouted the man to his crew, adding, "I did, Sir" (to the officer). "Elevate!"—"What's your name?" rejoined the messenger. "John Giles," said the marine, leaning back, shutting one eye, and looking along the sights of the gun, his left hand going up mechanically to the salute—"John Giles, corporal. Well!" (this to the crew).—"Second company" (to the officer).—"Ready! Woolwich division! Fire! Sponge and load—I beg your pardon, Sir—No. 1275." We need not add that the worthy corporal was far more intent upon his work than mindful of the kind compliment his admiral was paying him, and his best reward was the hurrah of his gunmates as they watched the shot plunge into the enemy's embrasure.

"Opossum ahoy!" hails a brother gun-boat captain; "do you know your stern-frame is all on fire?"—for smoke and flame were playing round one end of the little craft, whilst from the other she was spitefully firing upon the foe. "Bother the fire!" was the rejoinder; "I am not going to knock off pitching into these blackguards for any burning stern-posts. No men to spare, old boy!"

"Werry hard hit, sir!" remarks the boatswain of the *Lee* to her gallant commander; "the ship is making a deal of water, and won't float much longer; the donkey-engines and pumps don't deliver one bucket of water for ten as comes into her!"—"Cannot do more than we are doing," replies the commander—"it is impossible to get at the shot-holes from inside, and I will not order men to dive outside with shot-lugs, in this strong tideway, and whilst I am compelled to keep the ship afloat, sir!" urged Mr. Woods,

"There's no other way to go about that 'ere job myself."—"And if you please, sir, I'd like to go about that 'ere job myself."—"As you volunteer, I'll not object, Woods," said the commander—"but remember it is almost desperate work; you see how the tide is running, and that I must keep screwing ahead to maintain station. You have the chance of being drowned, and, if caught by the screw, you are a dead man."

"Well, sir!" said Woods, looking as bashful as if sneering for some great favour—"I know all that, and as far as chances of death go, why, it is 'much of a muckness' everywhere just now; and if you will keep an eye upon me, I'll try what can be done."

Woods accordingly brought up a bag of seaman's clothes, tore it open, wrapped frocks and trousers round wooden shot-plugs, tied a rope's-end round his waist, and dived under the bottom of the *Lee* to stop up the shot-holes. Again and again the gallant fellow went down, escaping from the stroke of the screw as if by a miracle; for he often came up astern at the full length of his line, having been swept there by the tide. His exertions, however, were not successful, although he stopped as many as twenty-eight shot-holes; and the noble *Lee* was soon found to be in a sinking condition. The *Keestril*, with colours flying, and still fighting under the gallant Lieut.-Commander Bevan, went down in her station at 5.40 p.m., and affairs began to look very serious; yet the last thing thought of was defeat. One gun-boat swings end on to a raking battery, and a shot immediately sweeps away all the men from one side of her bow-gun, as if a scythe had passed through them. "This is what they call a ratiification, Billy, ain't it?" remarks the captain of the gun to one of the survivors; and, raising his right arm, red with the blood of his slaughtered comrades, he cursed in coarse but honest phrase the folly and false humanity which in

the previous year had allowed these mandarins to march off almost unscathed, "whilst we was a-footing grass guns for the Tooleries" (Fuleries). Phirr! came along a bar-shot, and a mass of woodwork and splinters knocked over and almost buried a commander and master of one of the gun-boats. The remaining officer, a warrant-officer, rushes out and pulls them out from under the wreck. Though severely bruised, neither was, happily, killed. "All right, I hopes, sir!" rubbing them down—"legs all sound, sir!—ah! you will get your wind directly—but you must keep moving, sir; if you don't, they're sure to hit you. I was just telling the chaps forward the same thing—that never hits a lively man, sir!—and, dear me! don't they work our bow-gun beautifully—that's right, lads! that's right!" urged the enthusiastic gunner; "keep her going! Lor! if old Hastings could have seen that shot, Jim, he'd have given you nothing to do at the *Admiralty* for all the rest of your born days."

The writer of this article is a thorough believer in the report that Russians served the artillery, declaring that the calibre of the shot fired was that generally used by the Russians, and that which by a strange coincidence the Pekin Board of Ordnance have now adopted. A paper on the subject of "Prize Essays" deals with the failure of prizes for all intellectual labour in a succinct and clever manner, and is specially amusing on the motives which prompt amateurs to take to writing, the possession of a few anecdotes, French or Latin phrases and illustrations, the knowledge of which they wish to show, and to which they accordingly tack a short diatribe on any question of passing interest, no matter how irrelevant they may be. There is also an excellent and well-timed article on "The Emperor and the Empire," in which the relative positions of France and England, and the history of the Italian war, are thus touched upon:—

England has every motive to keep on good terms with France; she knows that France has very reasonable motives to be on good terms with her; she knows that a war would be ruinous to both parties, and therefore she cannot think a war with France possible. But she forgets that a people who are ready at any moment, for sheer love of a new sensation, to upset and set up a government, with all its complicated machinery, although from habit the process seems to become easier each time, like the setting of a repeatedly dislocated limb, is ready at any time, with equal want of forethought, to go to war "for an idea"—she forgets that France is not ashamed of the notion, but glories in it when proceeding from the mouth of her Emperor; and, even when no national antipathy intrudes, she forgets that there are hundreds of French *militaires* who would think no more of sacking the Bank of England than a schoolboy would of robbing the orchard of a testy old gentleman, to whom, except for his testiness, he had no personal objection. Were the English people to consider all this, and not to measure the feelings and motives of their neighbours so much as they do by their own, we should then have perfect national security, cast from us that disgraceful chronic panic of invasion, and confer the greatest possible boon on the Emperor of France, whether he loves us or not. Even now we are persuaded that he would deliberate very long before giving way to a war-mania directed against England. The last business was evidently forced upon him by the condition of the army. They wanted work, and were getting as mischievous as most idle hands do under such circumstances. He looked about to see where he could best fight with a moral certainty of success. He found Austria without friends, and with very little character of credit, and he pounced on Austria accordingly. But as soon as he found that the area of the war was likely to extend itself, that the Germans were making a national affair of it, he huddled up the peace of Villafranca. He has strengthened himself with the army by a display, which was always expected of him, of personal courage, and of military skill, which was not so certainly expected; he gained some large victories, and he wished to tempt fortune no longer. And we do not see why the Emperor should not have been perfectly sincere in his reasons for concluding the war. He may possibly have kept in the background the fear of losing his influence with the clergy if he threw overboard the Pope too suddenly, by enlisting his revolted subjects in the Italian war. Those critics of his conduct who say that he knew all the reasons for the peace before he began the war are doubtless correct as to the fact. He probably did know that the Germans would in time lash themselves to fury; but he knew that they would take their time, and give him first time enough for Magenta and Solferino. If these successes would satisfy the army, well; if not, he must go on. But the army, if not satisfied, was flattered. The summer was unusually hot; and we reckon that, although a vapouring young officer is said to have broken his sword over a table in a café at Milan when he heard of the peace, the army which has under fire had nearly had enough of it, for the Austrians fought like battered bulldozers, and, although uniformly beaten, inflicted with the same uniformity nearly as much punishment as they received. All that the Emperor had to do was to satisfy the army, and he did it. Grand fêtes at Paris concluded the programme as usual. He is strong with the army—strong enough to snub the ultramontane priests, in which work we may cry God speed him! If Louis Napoleon can only pluck up the moral courage to leave the Pope to his own devices, he will be the greatest benefactor to his kind in this age.

Other papers in *Blackwood* are an inquiry into the purpose and management of the National Gallery, and a long and elaborate review of Motley's "Dutch Republic."

JOHN WESLEY, the founder of the Wesleyan Society, and Alexander Kilham, founder of the Methodist New Connexion, were both born in the town of Epworth, Lincolnshire. No monument or either has been erected in the town, but the Conference of the New Connexion has decided to erect a monumental chapel in memory of the latter. The site selected is almost in the centre of the town.

COLONEL PHAYRE, the Commissioner of Pegu, left Rangoon on the 3rd of October on an embassy to the King of Ava, who in 1857 offered to march down an army of 100,000 men and sweep the sepoys into the sea if they attempted to rise in Pegu. He is to be presented, among other gifts, with a full-length skeleton of the human body, carved out of sycamore by Mr. Flower, Curator of the Hunterian Museum, at an expense of £1000.

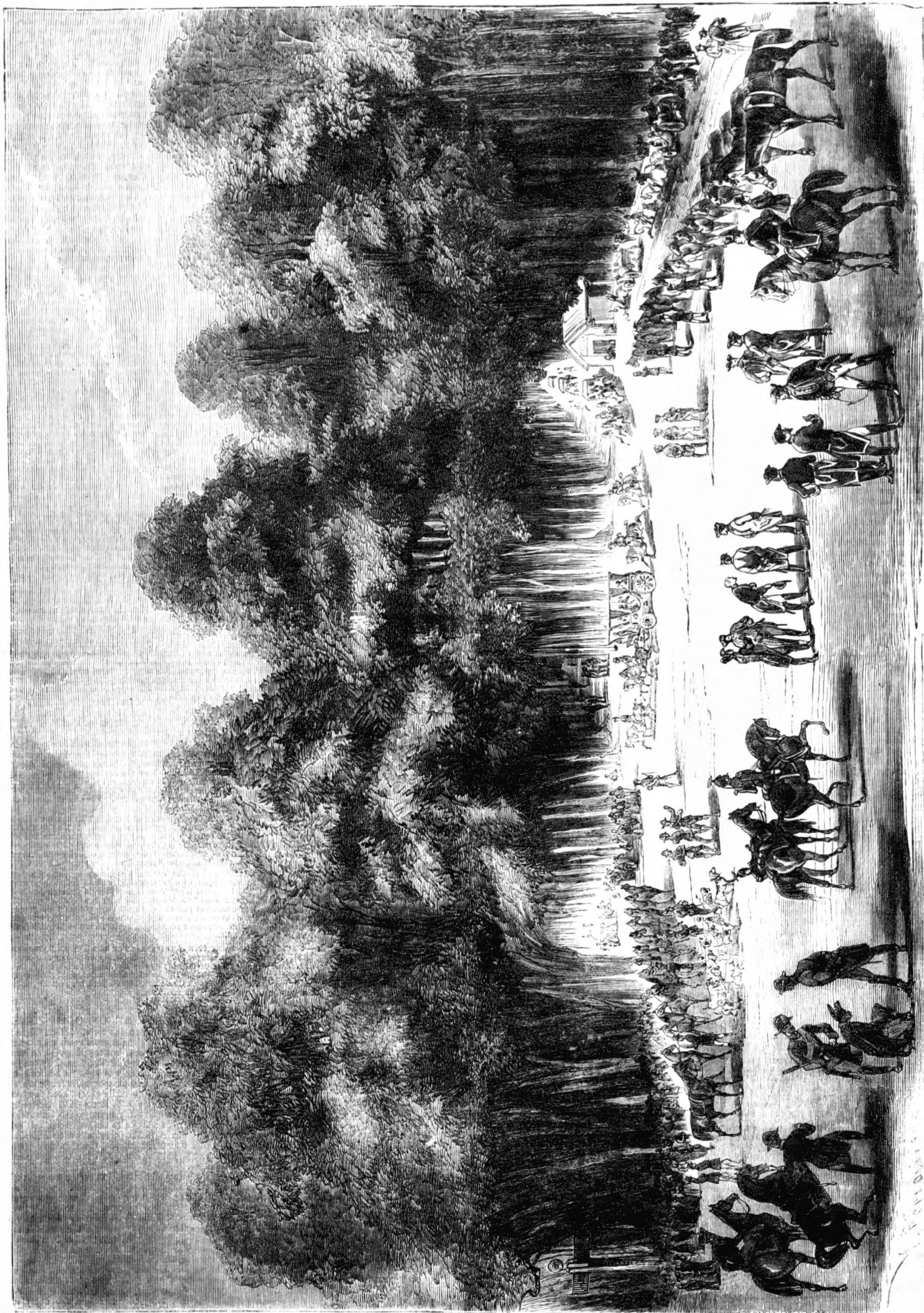
A WARM BATH.—A physician called, a few days ago, upon a peasant woman of Douai to prescribe for her sick child, and he ordered a warm bath. "What is a bath?" said she. "Heat some water in your pot, on the fire, and put the child into it." A few minutes later a neighbour entered and found that the woman had put the child into the pot with the water, and had placed the little creature on the fire, which she was diligently stirring up. Of course the neighbour rescued the child from the horrible fate with which it was threatened.

TUESDAY BEING THE 29TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION OF 1830-31, a funeral service for the repose of those who fell in that and other national struggles was performed, by the Rev. E. Podolski, at the Catholic Chapel, Sutton street, Soho. In the afternoon a large meeting of Polish refugees took place at Sussex Chambers, Duke-street, St. James's, under the presidency of Colonel B. Wiercinski.

THE MEET IN THE FOREST OF COMPIEGNE.

THE first stag-hunt of the season in the forest of Compiègne took place on the 4th ult., the meet being at the cross roads near the Puits du Roi. The Emperor was not present, but the Empress, in hunting costume, arrived on the ground at one o'clock, followed by the guests of the Palace. A fine ten-antlered stag was soon found, and killed after a splendid run of an hour. These paraphernalia hunts are really very grand things in their way, but we really cannot see the necessity of following the chase in a costume à la Louis XV. Indeed, the Imperial Court's practice of masquerading must greatly inconvenience those who receive the honour of an invite in the festivities. It cannot be expected that every one carries in his portmanteau *les habillements de rigueur*, and we think that Mr. Simmons, the theatrical costume-maker, of Tavistock-street, would find it lucrative to establish a succursal in the town of Compiègne.

In the forest are many points of historical interest; amongst others the ruins of the once famous Chateau of Pierrefonds. As early as the eleventh century a map of the period acquaints us with the extent of the landed property of Nivelon, first lord of Pierrefonds. In 1390 Louis of Orleans, first Duke of Valois, and brother to Charles VI., became possessed of the estate, and laid the foundations of the castle, the remains of which at the present day show it to have been one of the finest specimens of middle-age architecture. From its earliest construction down to the reign of Louis XIII. Pierrefonds was frequently assaulted, taken and retaken; and it was Richelieu who, determined to be rid of the famous fortress that served both friend and foe, ordered it to be dismantled. The present Emperor is having portions of the ruined pile restored, that it may not altogether fall into the decay it was rapidly advancing to. In the neighbourhood of the castle is the thermal establishment of Pierrefonds, delightfully situated on the borders of a lake, in one of the most sylvan portions of the forest. The waters, discovered in 1846, are said to be beneficial in cases of chest complaints and affections of the throat.



THE MEET IN THE FOREST OF COMPIEGNE ON ST. HUBERT'S DAY.

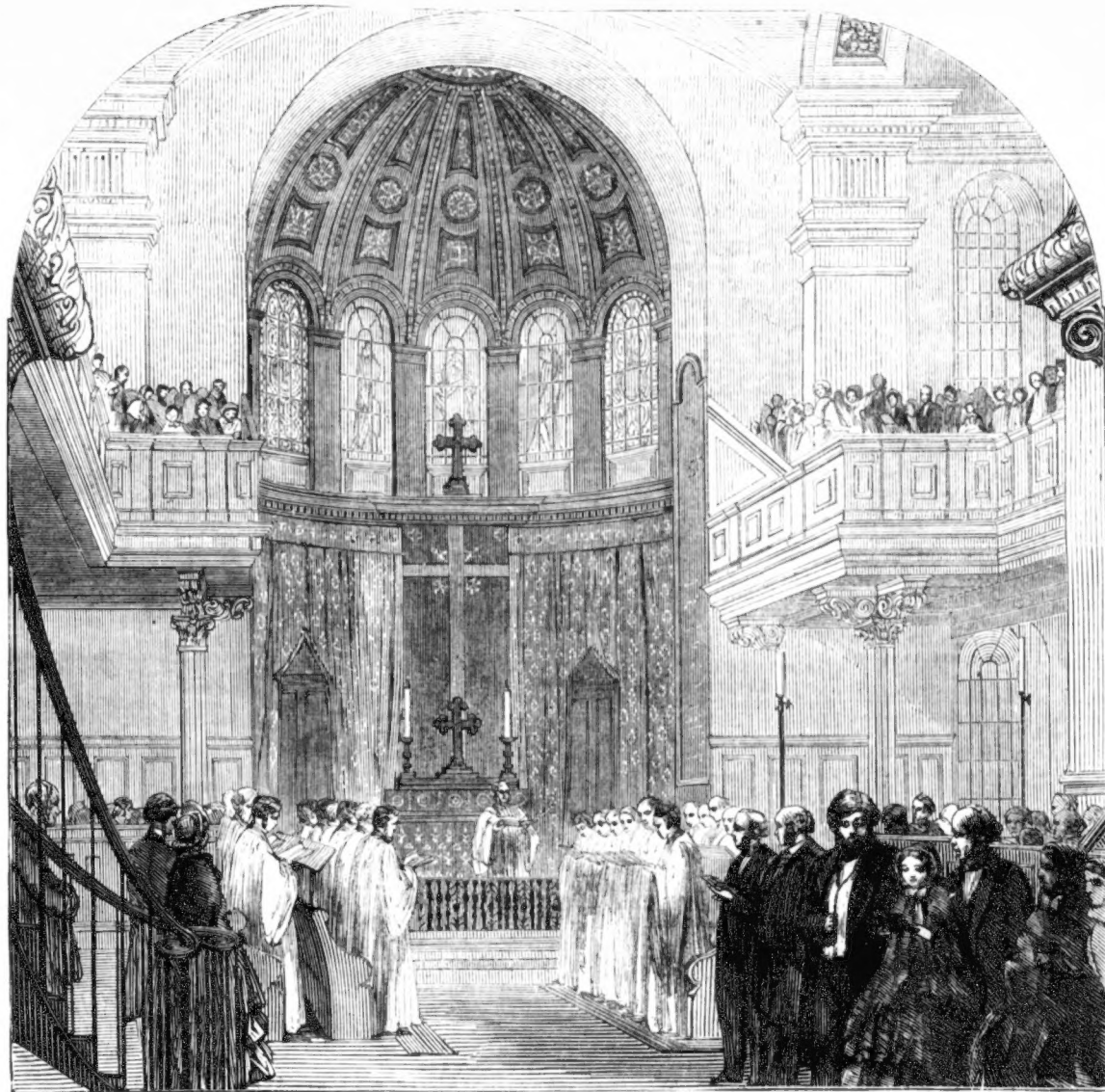
ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

THERE was a marked change for the better on Sunday last in the behaviour of the congregation at the evening service in the Church of St. George-in-the-East. The attendance was scarcely so large as on most previous occasions during the unhappy disturbances, though there were not less than 2000 people present. Half of them, at least, were very young men and women, having the appearance of shopboys and domestic servants, and what unseemly conduct there was chiefly proceeded from that class. Some time before the service began the open space between the communion-rails and the pulpit, the quarter in which the opposition has been always principally manifested, was crowded as usual, and the officiating clergyman, attended by the choristers, had to conduct the ministrations with a standing mass of people pressing upon them on every side. Some thirty or forty of the local divisional police were again on duty inside and outside the church, but nothing occurred to call for the exercise of their authority. It is true, however, that at the close of the Rector's Litany service in the afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Lowder, one of the Curates who had conducted it, was followed some distance, on leaving the church, by a mob of people, whose conduct was such as to render necessary the interference of the police.

At the evening service most of the people congregated in the chancel appeared to be partisans of the clergy, judging from the lusty manner in which they took part in the chanting; and the service proceeded only with such interruptions as emanated from those who insisted upon "saying" rather than singing it, and from others who now and then expressed their disapproval in a hiss, or a fit of coughing. The congregation was formed chiefly of young people, whose attendance was due rather to a feeling of idle curiosity than to any wish to take part in the devotions; yet marked attention was paid to the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie. Once, during the discourse, some slight interruption took place by a woman being carried out fainting from among the crowd in the chancel, a circumstance which the evil-disposed sought to convert into an open disturbance, but the preacher never for an instant paused, and the attention of his auditory, distracted for a moment, was won back to his stirring and affectionate address, which was all the more effective in that it was wholly extempore.

It is to be noted that the lessons were read on Sunday night from the old-fashioned reading-desk—a concession to the popular feeling which the congregation seemed to appreciate. At the close of the service, however, as Mr. Mackonochie turned his face to the east on the ascription of praise to the Trinity, there was the customary hiss; but the people immediately afterwards departed from the church in an orderly manner, and their demeanour on the whole presented a decided improvement on that of former occasions.

Our Illustration especially represents the chancel of the Church of St. George's; for it is here that the choristers take their places, and here, consequently, where the malcontents assemble in greatest force.



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST—THE CHANCEL.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

BONNETS vary considerably in the materials of which they are formed, and the trimmings which ornament them. Those worn in plain out-door dress are, however, frequently made of one material only; as, for instance, black, dark green, or blue velvet. Others, composed of a combination of two materials, are more suitable for a superior style of costume. The crown of the bonnet may be of one material and the front of another. Black lace always forms an effective trimming for bonnets of a sombre colour, and it is very fashionable.

We have seen some morning or negligé caps composed of blonde and ornamented with trimmings of silk, pinked at the edges. Others are trimmed with coloured velvet, intermingled with black lace. A large bow at the back covering the round of the crown is a favourite style of trimming for these negligé caps. Headdresses intended for a recherché style of evening costume are frequently composed of velvet, blonde, and torses of gold, or of blonde and flowers, with lappets of tulle sufficiently long to flow over the shoulders.

Though double skirts are now but little worn or walking dresses,

bouquets or scarlet geraniums, made of velvet.

Fig. 3.—Dress of violet-coloured silk. The skirt is trimmed with very small flounces set on in pyramidal groups, each group surrounded by an edging of guipure. The corsage is high and plain, and fastened up the front with silk bows. The sleeves are of the bell form, extremely wide at the ends, where they are trimmed in a style corresponding with the skirt. The bonnet is composed partly of violet velvet and partly of white terry velvet. The front is formed of bias folds of the latter, and under the brim are three puttes of black lace, which turn over on the outside. Under trimming, a broad ruche of violet velvet, with ruches of white blonde at each side of the face. Strings of very broad white ribbon.

Fig. 4.—High dress of black velvet, trimmed with the newly-introduced ornaments called macaroons, consisting of circular buttons of passementerie, surrounded by guipure. Collar and under-sleeves of worked muslin. Bonnets of black velvet, trimmed with orange-coloured satin. The under trimming consists of a ruche of orange-coloured satin, with quillings of white tulle at each side.



FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

they will this winter be very general in ball costume. One of the newest ball dresses we have seen has a skirt of white silk, trimmed to about the height of the knees with narrow goffered flounces of tarletane. Over this skirt descend a tunic of pale green silk, having the edge cut out in five large points, and trimmed with blonde. The corsage is composed of the same silk as the tunic, and has a blonde berthe. The sleeves are formed of tulle, with gofferings of tarletane and engageantes, or full loose sleeves of tulle cut out in points at the edge.

The new trimmings, both black and coloured, for cloaks and dresses, include brandebourgs, fringe of different sorts, and the circular ornaments called macaroons. Braid, agréments in jet, tassels, soutache, and twists and plaits of silk and gold are all employed for ornamenting in-door jackets or caracos. Passementerie is much employed as front trimmings for dresses, and for ornamenting cloaks, &c.

Fig. 1.—Ball dress of pale blue tulle, with flounces of double blue in three graduated shades of blue; the first is deep blue, the second blue de chine, and the third pale blue. A scarf, of three different shades of blue and edged with a fillet of gold, is turned negligently round the waist, and linked loosely on one side. The draperies of the corsage are in shades of blue tulle. The short sleeves are bouillonné in different shades of tulle, and covered by engageantes of white tulle edged with gold. Head-dress, a bandeau of blue velvet, with a white ostrich feather.

Fig. 2.—Robe in the style called "Isabeau de Bavière." The corsage wraps over and fastens on the left side. The skirt is very wide at the lower part, and is trimmed with a band of velvet, edged with gold. Square pocket-holes, trimmed with velvet and gold. Long sleeves, set in full at the armholes, and trimmed down the outside of the arm with bands of gold. The cuffs are trimmed in corresponding style, and fastened with buttons of velvet and gold. Round the throat a narrow ruff of quilled tulle, and cuffs of the same. Cap of guipure, trimmed with

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE Drury Lane Opera closed on Thursday, November 24, without a performance. Of course Mdlle. Titiens, Signor Giuglini, and all the principal members of the troupe will reappear in England next year.

At the Royal English Opera we have had two revivals during the week—"The Rose of Castille" and "The Crown Diamonds." This establishment is now getting a fair repertoire of operas, as is sufficiently testified by the programme for the last week, which included, in addition to the works just mentioned, "Satanella" and "Dinorah." We have already spoken of the performances of the "Trevatore" at this theatre. Next week, we believe, the "Sonnambula" will be played, with Mdlle. Parepa in the principal part, and about Christmas time Mr. Alfred Mellon's operetta will be produced. After "Victorine" (the title of Mr. Alfred Mellon's work)—of which the subject will suggest itself at once to all old habitués of the Adelphi—Mr. Vincent Wallace's "Lurline" will be given. The Royal English Opera, then, is determined not to depend on the successes it has already gained, and which have been continued during the past week.

In "The Rose of Castille" some half dozen pieces were encored; and, although in "The Crown Diamonds" there were not so many "redemands," the performance of Auber's charming work was in the highest degree satisfactory. In the air with chorus in the first act, in the duet with Henriquez, in the grand scene of the second act, and in the duet (act 2) with Diana, Miss Louisa Pyne particularly distinguished herself. In Rhode's air, however (which is still, we regret to say, introduced at the end of the last scene of the opera), she achieved a greater success even than in the airs of Auber himself; and, once admitting that this vocal fantasia is not out of place in a work like "The Crown Diamonds," it must certainly be admitted that its execution by Miss Louisa Pyne is as perfect and exquisite as singing possibly can be.

Don Henriquez is one of Mr. Harrison's most successful parts. With the exception of a ballad in the third act, which does not belong to the score, the only opportunity he has of distinguishing himself is in the duets and concerted music. In these he was heard to great advantage.

The first performance for the season of the Sacred Harmonic Society is, in its way, a great musical event. It marks the beginning of the winter musical season in London; and this, to many persons, is quite as important as the season of the summer. It is unjust to say that only the inhabitants of Clapham and a certain number of musicians care for oratorios (the latter because they understand them, the former because they certainly do not), and that the Sacred Harmonic Society is, to a very great extent, supported by persons who, however much they might wish it, dare not attend performances of operas. Out of the thousands of dreary listeners at Exeter Hall there must be a great many who really take an interest in what is being performed; and on Monday last, when Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Mozart's divine "Requiem" were being executed, the whole room was wakeful. It had been announced that "The Last Judgment" would be given as a special mark of veneration for the composer, who died a few weeks since at Hesse Cassel, at the advanced age of seventy-seven. Nothing can be said about Spohr's "Last Judgment" or of Mozart's "Requiem" that has not been written over and over again. Both are great works; but in greatness, as in other qualities, there are positive, comparative, and superlative degrees; and if the first be applied to Spohr we only can regret that there is not, at the very least, a fourth for Mozart.

At Drury Lane the "Committee of Gentlemen" have been giving concerts which do them more credit than the announcement, in which they resorted to the "untrade-like artifice" of using M. Jullien's name, leading the public to believe that it was the "same concert," &c. Each evening the first part of the programme has been devoted to the works of one of the great masters; while the second part, in the facetious or foolish words of the directors, has been given up to "light and cheerful music." Among the music not considered "light and cheerful" was Mendelssohn's symphony in A major and "Wedding March." Among the "light and cheerful" music announced as such was "The Rifleman's March," by Herr Manns; a set of quadrilles extracted and distorted from "Martha," by the same maestro; a gallop by Koenig, &c. The solo artists engaged are Madame Lemmens Sherrington, whose great morceau is still the shadow song from "Dinorah," and M. Wieniawski, who on the opening night played Mendelssohn's concerto in the first part of the concert, and in the second part the "light and cheerful" "Carnival." We may add that these concerts, which are only to last another week, have been tolerably well attended.

The immense attention now paid to the cultivation of music in England is shown not only in the patronage obtained by the Philharmonic, the Musical, and other societies, at whose concerts the works of the greatest masters are given to perfection, but also in the number of amateur associations whose members make their own music, private joint-stock companies of musicians, singers, and composers empowered by public consent to issue their own notes. The chorus and a considerable portion of the band of the Sacred Harmonic Society are composed of amateurs; the members of the Vocal Association are amateurs; there are Polyhymnian, Orphean, and half a dozen other amateur glee unions; and, last, though far from least, there is the Amateur Musical Society, at which compositions of the highest kind, and in every branch of the art, are executed in a style which would often do credit to bodies of professional musicians. Of course, a great deal of the excellence which this association has now obtained is due to the careful and intelligent superintendence of Mr. Henry Leslie, the conductor, whose services in this respect were warmly acknowledged by the numerous audience present last Monday at the first concert for the present season. On this occasion the programme, which was particularly well selected, included, in the first part, Mendelssohn's symphony in A minor; a manuscript song by Lord G. Fitzgibbon, "Nay, smile not thus;" A glee by R. Stevens, "Ye spotted snakes;" and Weber's "Concert-Stück." In the second part two instrumental movements from Leslie's oratorio of "Judith" ("Military Music" and "Night"), Francesco Berger's ballad, "Broken Vows;" Madame Oury's fantasia on Balfe's "When other lips;" Bishop's glee, "The Fisherman's Good Night;" and Auber's overture to "Les Diamants la Couronne." Mendelssohn's symphony was performed very creditably, and an orchestra which could execute that and the accompaniments of Weber's great pianoforte piece in a satisfactory manner would, of course, have nothing to fear from the difficulties of the other instrumental compositions named in the programme of the evening. The pianist, Miss Freeth, displayed great power in the "Concert-Stück," and was loudly applauded at the conclusion; in the fantasia she was also very successful, and performed with remarkable brilliancy. The ballads were entrusted to Miss Dolby, who sang them to perfection. The glee-singers were Miss Fosbrooke, Mrs. Dixon, and Messrs. Regaldi and Hodgson.

The next concert of this interesting society will take place on the 12th inst., when among the instrumental pieces performed will be Beethoven's symphony in C minor, Weber's overture to "Oberon," and the march from Meyerbeer's "Struensee."

THE CAMPBELL'S AMERICAN MINSTRELS have proved very successful at the St. James's Hall. We perceive Mackay has joined the troupe.

FRENCH SEAMANSHIP.—At a rifle volunteer meeting in Glasgow, Mr. Laurence Oilphant told the following anecdote as illustrative of the inferiority in seamanship of the French navy:—"As an illustration, I may state that going up the Peiho little more than a year ago I was accommodated in an English gun-boat, and on going round one of the narrow, sharp corners of that river we saw a French gun-boat on a sandbank—as French gun-boats often were—and our Lieutenant, who was a good fellow, determined to go and help her off. The French officer, who spoke English pretty well, came on board to explain his difficulties; and at this moment the British Admiral came by. 'What are you doing there, Sir?' he exclaimed. To which my friend the Lieutenant replied in his kindly, rough, bold voice, 'I am taking care of this Frenchman, Sir.'"

FRIGHTFUL MURDER.

JAMES MOORE, an umbrella-maker, who recently left a lunatic asylum at Hoxton, is charged with the murder of his wife. He was brought before Mr. D'Eyncourt, at Worship-street, on Tuesday, when the following evidence was given:—

William Turner, a baker, said:—"I live in King's Head-court, Shoreditch, and the prisoner lodged with me. He came on Thursday with his wife and child, the latter about two years old, and engaged my first-floor front room. Though he lodged with me I did not myself see him till yesterday (Monday) afternoon. He came in at about a quarter to three and passed up stairs. Almost directly after he had gone up he returned, and asked me whether any one had been up into his room. I said, 'Not to my knowledge.' Prisoner then said, 'Come up stairs with me,' and I did so. The room was in great disorder. He deliberately went up to where a corpse was lying upon the floor, partly covered with a counterpane or a sheet. The body was perfectly naked, and I saw a wound at the bottom of the abdomen, about six inches in length. I looked at the body, but could not see any head. The prisoner said, 'Look there—that is my wife!' I exclaimed 'Good God! how has this occurred? How do you know that that is your wife?' Prisoner replied, 'Well, I suppose it is.' The witness then proposed to go to the Police Court for a constable, and the prisoner went with him:—"While walking together, the prisoner said, 'This is something to put me away again.' I asked what he meant by that; and he replied, 'Well, to tell the truth, I only came out of a lunatic asylum last Wednesday.' While at the Old-street station I noticed some blood upon the prisoner's trousers, and remarked, 'This looks like blood,' upon which the prisoner replied, 'I will make you pay for that remark. How dare you say so?'—At the Police Court, too, the prisoner said to Turner, 'You must know something of this matter. I left my wife all right this morning at half-past seven, and on returning this afternoon I found her with her head off.'"

Mr. M'Bride, usher at the Police Court, went to the prisoner's room with two or three constables, and thus described what he saw there:—"The first thing I saw was a body lying nearly naked near the window. There was no head to the body, which was warm, and at the bottom of the abdomen I saw a large open wound. By the woman's side there was a pillow, and a little child was seated upon the floor with its head resting upon the pillow. Haynes, an officer, lifted up the child, and I took up the pillow which partially covered a washhand-basin; and on taking away the pillow I saw that the basin contained a human head, with its eyes open. There was no carpet upon the floor, which appeared to me to have been washed, though there was still a little fresh blood upon it. The appearance of the body also indicated that it had been washed. There was a pail of water in the room, containing some linen steeped in blood and water. The prisoner's trousers had stains of blood on them, and he had a clean shirt on. Addressing me, he said, 'I want to speak to you, and tell you what I know about this.' I cautioned him as to the consequences of his doing so, but he persisted in making a statement, and I therefore took it down in pencil. The statement he made was this:—"About half-past seven o'clock this morning I left home. My wife and child were in the room, and my wife was getting breakfast ready. I went out to look after my business. Between two and three this afternoon I returned home, and knocked at the street door twice. A little girl answered the knock, whose name I don't know, and I went up stairs and looked about. I saw that things were looking very strange, and therefore pulled the clothes off, and then found my wife's body lying upon the floor as it now is. I immediately went down stairs and asked who the landlord was. The landlord came up stairs with me, and I showed him the body, and asked him who had been into my room while I was out. I then asked the landlord to get a police-constable, and I went with him to the court. I believe the body to be that of my wife, Mary Ann Moore. I know nothing more about it. On Wednesday last I left Hoxton House." He signed this statement. I then went with him to the station-house, where he was charged upon suspicion of murdering his wife. The prisoner then exclaimed, 'I hope they will not make it appear that I did it!'"

Sergeant Haynes said that "more than half the floor of the prisoner's room had apparently been washed. The tongs were broken, and had spots of blood upon them. I told the prisoner that I must take him into custody, and he replied, 'I hope not. Will they admit me to bail? I did not do it; it has been done to get me away again. I have been tried for murder once, and suffered the law for it.'"

Inspector Brecknell found in the room a soiled shirt, the left sleeve of which was wet. It had apparently been washed, but it had blood stains on it still. Near the corpse lay the body of a dress, cut quite down on one side, a pair of stays, cut down the front, and a petticoat slashed in several places. The inspector also produced a poker broken in three pieces, and a certificate of marriage between James Moore and Mary Anne Dickson, in the year 1848.

The wife of the first witness, Turner, was examined. She said the prisoner and his wife appeared very quiet, and she had formed a good opinion of them. "The deceased seemed to be a very comfortable and industrious person. The prisoner seemed to spend most of his time at home. Yesterday morning (Monday) I got up a little before eight o'clock, and all in a moment I heard screams of 'Murder!' I ran up stairs and knocked at the prisoner's door, which was fastened, and a space beneath it showed that a chair had been set against it. I exclaimed, 'You good-for-nothing fellow, open the door; you villain, you are murdering the poor woman!' There was apparently a scuffling on the floor, and a great noise with the fire-irons, as if they were being knocked about the fireplace. I called out to my little girl to fetch her father and the police. The noise lasted about five or six minutes, and then ceased suddenly. I called through the door that he should leave my house that day. I supposed that the prisoner was there, but did not at all see him, nor did I have a reply. I went down stairs, and then all seemed very quiet. My husband came in shortly after, and I told him of the noise there had been, and he said he could not stop then, but would give the prisoner a proper notice to leave as soon as he got back to dinner. About half-past nine, while I was up stairs in my bedroom, I heard the street-door slammed to, and my daughter called out to me, 'Mother, the man has gone out.'"

Eliza Turner, a girl ten years of age, said, "I heard the noise and screaming in the prisoner's room; and, while down stairs, between nine and ten o'clock, I saw the prisoner on the last stairs, his arms extended, and, though he had boots or shoes on, he came down so quietly that I did not hear him till I saw him. He covered the passage in two steps, opened the street-door, and went out. There is no carpet on the stairs, and I think he saw me as I stood at the parlour-door. In the afternoon I let him in when he knocked, and he went up stairs and returned quickly. I did not hear any one speak during the day; but I heard the baby crying in the prisoner's room. It left off doing so about one o'clock."

George Turner, twelve years old, said that, after the noise had ceased, he went to a top room for a pail, and, on returning, looked through a hole at the bottom of the door of the prisoner's room. He then saw a hand, with what appeared to be a bit of a broom in it, sweeping up the room. He thought the hand was that of a woman, and went to school.

Mr. John Mather, divisional surgeon, said he had examined the body after it had been dead six or eight hours. On the head, which he found standing in a basin on a table, were two or three wounds, insufficient to cause death; they might have been inflicted by a poker. In his opinion, the head was cut off before death had taken place, judging from the appearance of the eyes and the fluid state of the blood. He thought the knife used in severing the neck must have been large and sharp. The wound in the abdomen had probably been inflicted after death. The body was healthy and fat, and the age of the deceased, he should think, about twenty-six.

The prisoner was remanded. Mr. Beard, who watched the case for the prisoner, said that he had been imprisoned in the Holloway House of Correction for an assault upon a woman, but had scarcely been there three months out of the

nine to which he was sentenced when he became a lunatic, and was admitted into the Hoxton Asylum on July 20, 1858.

The prisoner, a stout-built man, with dark features, betrayed none of the usual indications either of insanity or guilt.

DISASTROUS COLLISION IN THE FIRTH OF CLYDE

ON Tuesday night, while the steamer *Eagle* was off the Arran shore, on her passage from Glasgow to Londonderry, she came into collision with the waterlogged timber-laden ship *Pladda*. She was struck heavily abait the funnel, and sunk in a quarter of an hour. In going down, the steamer sunk by the stern, her bow rising bolt upright out of the water. At the time the collision occurred a tug-steamers was observed at a short distance from the scene of the disaster, and, when danger became apparent, those on board the steamer made the most vigorous endeavours to attract her attention, but unfortunately those on board either did not discover or misunderstood the signals, and she stood away. It is possible that had the tug come up to their assistance a larger number would have been saved. The barque's boats were, however, efficacious in saving a large number of those on board the *Eagle*. As it was, of about eighty passengers and crew who are computed to have been on board, one half are believed to have perished, chiefly deck and steerage passengers.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."

MESSRS. BAZLEY, PATTERSON, and JORDAN, who were employed by the directors to survey the *Great Eastern* steam-ship, have made a report, by which it would appear that the contractors have done their work very ill. The surveyors say:—

With reference to the intimation that Mr. Russell alleges that his contract is completed, we mark that the hull of the ship, to which our survey has been specially directed (exclusive of the engines), is not completed, either as to the "general scope" or the "details of the contract," as a first class passenger-ship, such as those of Cunard's line or the Royal West India Mail Company, and that, in her present state, it would be imprudent to send her to sea on a lengthened voyage.

We are unable at present to arrive at a definite opinion as to the cost of the works necessary for the completion of the ship in all respects in accordance with the contract. The amount must be very large. We are unable to state the amount of damages consequent on the delay in sending her to sea. We may remark generally that, with the exception of a few cabins, the accommodations are by no means equal to the requirements of a first-class passenger-steamship, such as Cunard's line, or the Royal West India Mail steamers, but are very inferior—materials, workmanship, and furniture. The accommodation for the officers and crew is by no means such as ought to have been provided and is required by the contract. The decks are not tight, and a great deal of inferior material and workmanship has been used in them. There is no heating-apparatus for warming the cabins in winter. There is a considerable amount of work which is absolutely necessary to be performed before the ship can be trusted on a lengthened voyage across the Atlantic, which work would require a considerable time to execute in an efficient manner; and, even with this done, the ship would not be what the contract requires her to be, and deficiencies in other respects would be a constant source of expense and annoyance to the company.

THE LOSS OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER."—The official inquiry into the loss of the *Royal Charter* is now finished, and the public await the report. There is no doubt that the statement that the captain was intoxicated was a pure slander; and as to the stability of the ship, the evidence went to show that it was strongly built, and of good material. Every day the bodies of the unfortunate passengers continue to be recovered, either on the beach, or floating out at sea; but it is suspected that many still lie buried in and under the wreck. The divers have succeeded in recovering a considerable portion of the treasure. £10,000 was sent up in one day last week.

LAW AND CRIME.

THE name of Joachim Hayward Stocquerel is one sufficiently known to the public to warrant the assertion that Mr. Stocquerel is a gentleman who might have done well had he chosen so to do. Several popular works of the military and historical class owe their authorship to him; he has written successful farces and burlesques; it has been rumoured that he has been editor of no less than four journals, English and Anglo-Indian, at one time; he is known to have lately edited the *United Service Gazette*, and to have been on terms of friendly intimacy with his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and to have engaged professionally in the superintendence of the military education of young gentlemen. With such talents, industry, acquirements, and social advantages as may be implied from such a career as this, it is unpleasant to find that Mr. Stocquerel, in 1851, petitioned the Insolvent Court, and that, too, at Maidstone; that in October, 1858, he wiped off liabilities amounting to no less than twenty thousand pounds by the convenient expedient of a sequestration in the Sheriff's Court at Peebles, Scotland; and that he has just appeared again at Maidstone to support a new schedule, exhibiting debts, £2644 2s. 7d.; credits, nil. This last affair has originated an examination which affords one or two strange glimpses of life. Mr. Stocquerel is said to have been questioned as to a carriage built at a cost of £145, and presented by him to a "Mrs. Wilson." The opposing creditors were two, Messrs. Eicke, senior and junior. It may be remembered that the name of Mr. Stocquerel was recently somewhat freely used in an investigation which terminated in the committal of three persons to prison on a charge of trafficking in army commissions. It was elicited at Maidstone that Mr. Campbell resided at Norwood with Mr. Stocquerel, and that, upon a suggestion of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Stocquerel left there "in consequence of a question arising with respect to a bill." The suggestion appears to have been this:—"Mr. Campbell told him that a bill had been presented bearing his (Mr. Campbell's) acceptance, but which was not in his handwriting; that it had been taken notice of at the banker's, and, as perhaps proceedings might be taken upon it, he (insolvent) had better not remain. The Judge remarked that "enough transpired on the former occasion to satisfy any person who heard it that there had been a forgery of Mr. Campbell's name." The bill, however, had been paid, Mr. Campbell had shaken hands with Mr. Stocquerel, and we hear from Mr. Stocquerel himself that he had never drawn or indorsed this bill, but he gave it to Henry Eicke, the representative of "Armstrong and Co.," and that Eicke advanced money upon it. This "Armstrong and Co." is the firm which lately obtained some celebrity from the curious fact that, while there appears to have been in reality no "Co.," it is not clear that there was ever any "Armstrong." Further examination reveals the fact that Mr. Stocquerel once had an aunt, and that the aunt once had £6000, every farthing of which Mr. Stocquerel had had. He does not now know where she is—she has no home of her own; her furniture was all sold under an execution. "You do not ask me," complained Mr. Stocquerel, "whether I am supporting her now?" Perhaps, as Mr. Stocquerel acknowledged ignorance of her address, and was himself insolvent, the question was scarcely necessary. It further appeared that Mr. Stocquerel had borrowed money of a Mr. Cook, of Warwick-square, money-lender: "my necessities obliged me to apply to several of that class. Mr. Cook has a son in the army; the son behaved with distinguished gallantry at Lucknow." Mr. Stocquerel pointed out the young man's merits to the Commander-in-Chief, and the Commander-in-Chief made Mr. Cook, junior, a Captain, and Mr. Stocquerel "never received a penny for it." Mr. Stocquerel might have been useful to certain parties in a similar way but for a recent prosecution, which appears to have crippled his powers of doing good. For Mr. Stocquerel never received anything for army commissions; that is to say, although "he had had presents made" to him, he had never entered into a compact for any sum. He had exercised his usefulness successfully, having received in this way about £300 in two years. In fact, he had applied so often to the Commander-in-Chief that on one occasion a Mrs. Wardroper was employed to write to his Royal Highness, the insolvent; "feeling diffident." Mrs. Wardroper was not known to his Royal Highness. These curious revelations ultimately led to an adjournment of the case until the next court day at Maidstone.

A real Zulu Kafir has been captured in a wood at Highgate,

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